

By Diane Chliangwa
Star Staff Writer

TWO DECADES ago, Jordan Television — or JTV as it is known to millions of viewers today — was a simple local station serving only a handful of people residing in the Kingdom. Operating under the direction of its first director general Mohamed Kamel in 1966, the station's offices were merely a collection of three rooms in Jebel Amman.

But, right from its inception JTV staff had one thing in mind — "to fulfill the needs of its community by providing them with programmes of information that would serve to educate them, and simultaneously provide wholesome entertainment."

So, in an effort to achieve these goals, the Television Corporation Act in 1966 authorized the Ministry of Culture and Information to set up a special corporation to take charge of JTV's establishment, management, development and all other duties pertaining to its operation.

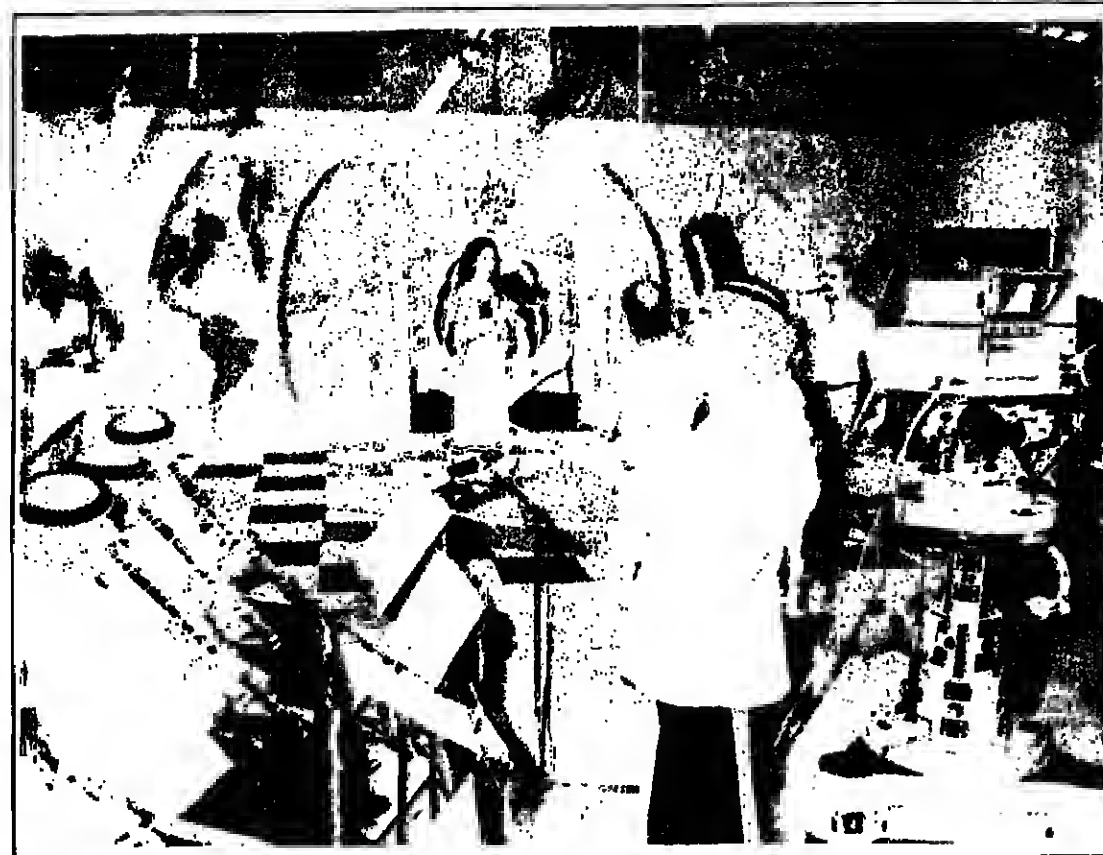
Soon after it began operation, advisers from the United States, United Kingdom, Germany and Japan were assigned to help train members of the staff in various technical areas as part of the efforts to ensure that JTV's initial goals were met. Also twenty-five Jordanians were sent on scholarship to the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France and Lebanon for training.

Since then, JTV has continued to grow. The television station itself has moved from the three-roomed station to a large complex of multi-purpose buildings housing three studios and a full complement of the most modern telecasting and transmitting equipment.

The television station, now located in Umm Al Heran, a suburb of Amman, transmits programmes not only in Jordan but throughout the Levant region — which incorporates Syria, Lebanon and the occupied territories — and to other neighbouring countries in the region.

Broadcasting news programmes in Arabic, English, French and Hebrew on its two channels, and providing entertainment and educational programmes in Arabic, English and French, JTV has grown to become one of the top television stations in the Arab region.

No doubt, the selection of programmes transmitted by the station has played a major role in the overall positive response of viewers to the station. This selection, states present director of JTV Mohammad Amin, is a long process which is done with great



Today's modern studios are a far cry from JTV's early days

JTV's special identity

deliberation and planning.

"We believe that the main function of JTV is to fulfil the needs of our community in all areas and at the same time maintain the moral character of our nation," says Amin.

The reason for this added Amin, is because from the time the station was established JTV has tried to maintain its own identity which distinguishes it from other stations especially those found in the Arab region.

The general rules for programme selection apply to both channels. This rule, states Amin, determines that all programmes transmitted avoid everything dealing too deeply in violence, sex and anything regarded as being of bad taste in the community.

In an effort to maintain top quality standards in the choice of programmes, especially those on the foreign channel, JTV personnel are frequent participants at international film festivals.

As mentioned earlier, the role of JTV is shaped by the philosophy of public service rather than pure entertainment. It is regarded as the medium with the greatest potential for the promotion of education, development

and growth of the society. Also, since it is viewed in neighbouring countries throughout the region JTV takes advantage of its position in that a great number of programmes — especially during this period of turmoil in most of the neighbouring countries — are aired in the hopes of delivering a message to the viewer.

Programmes such as "The Contract", a spy story in the cold war tradition, with love, fear, self sacrifice and tragedy, or "Back on the Frontier" — a programme on the reaction of blacks and whites to the recent programme of reform of Apartheid laws in South Africa, and others such as "Secret Army", "Fields of Fire" and "A Perfect Spy", educate viewers on the suffering and struggling of the varying groups of people.

Although these are all western productions, they nonetheless portray a message that is applicable to what is happening in the region. Commenting on the frequent screenings of documentaries and other films on South Africa over the past few months, Amin notes that these programmes "have a lot of similarities with the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories."

Since its establishment, JTV has been directly responsible to the Ministry of Information. It is administered by a Director General who is responsible to the ministry for the execution of the policy guidelines laid down for the broadcasting service. Among the many policy guidelines laid down, JTV personnel are expected to prepare annual reports and final statements for presentation to the cabinet.

Although JTV is a governmental agency and therefore subsidized by government funds, it is administratively independent. It has its own commercial advertising department which provides an additional source of income to the television corporation. However, all finances acquired have to be declared to the government.

At present not more than three to four minutes per hour of commercials are permitted to be transmitted. One of the reasons for this, states Amin, is the TV advertising departments' effort to control and discourage the advertising of foreign products, the consumption of which has a negative effect on the economy.

However, advertising of local products, although not tre-

quently done, is greatly encouraged by the advertising department. The advertising rates are now based on this area, economic situation and what products the station believes should be encouraged for consumption, according to Amin. For example, current ads are promoting oral rehydration therapy for the treatment of diarrhoea.

Of the many achievements that Jordan Television is proud of since its inception in 1966 is the erection of a new relay transmitter in Ajloun. Also, two earth satellite stations, (although not technically a part of JTV but of Jordan Telecommunications who subscribe to Intersat) play an important role in JTV's transmission capabilities. Through these satellites, JTV is interconnected to the Atlantic primary and Indian primary, linking it to international communications satellites positioned some 37,000 kilometres above us in space.

JTV has also become a member of the European Broadcasting Union which now gives them the rights, duties and responsibilities that this entails, particularly in the activities of Eurovision.

It has also become an associate member of Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union, which covers areas from Turkey to New Zealand, and a member of the Arab States Broadcasting Union. Through the ArabSat membership, JTV now receives weekly programmes from other member countries in the region.

"Through this connection we are able to receive and send sporting events such as the recent Arab cup held in Amman last month," says Lane Grass, Director of International Relations.

"We are now about to launch a new dish which will give us direct access to the best of programmes that are transmitted on network," she adds.

To ensure that standards of the 800 JTV employees are maintained, special training sessions, depending on the needs of the station at the time, are conducted periodically. Special lecturers are brought in from other countries to train the employees.

Since JTV's establishment, other television stations have been erected in other countries in the region.

"We are in very hot competition," says Amin. "We have a lot of stations around us. Therefore what we are trying to do now is to develop ourselves and polish our approaches. We aim to show the latest and most beneficial programmes for our people without losing our image and our identity."

more popular films, which include "The Last Emperor" and "Three Men and a Cradle." He usually stocks five copies of his other films, which he orders through magazines and distributors.

In order to carry foreign films, shopkeepers must order through distributors, and distributors must obtain a permit for each film for the Ministry of Information.

For shopkeepers, permits are no problem. They are more concerned about clients stealing the merchandise. Most shopkeepers require new customers to pay a JD 5 deposit or to leave an identification card. One owner says he prefers the deposit method.

"A lot of people will leave a fake ID and walk out with the tape. If I'm not careful, I would lose one every day."

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Peace at last

Supplément en français

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Abu Nseir:

One year later

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By Linda Buache
Star Staff Writer

At least 190 video stores cater to Amman's viewing public, some renting two or three cassettes daily to each regular customer. Rental fees, ranging from 300 fils to JD 1, and a variety of foreign and Arabic films attract customers despite JD 5 deposit fees for walk-in customers.

Not all VCR owners are frequent patrons of video stores. In fact, some owners say they would prefer not to watch videotape at all.

Nore Abul didn't want a video cassette recorder but received one as a gift six years ago. She rarely rents videos for herself or her husband, although she occasionally rents educational films for her children, aged eight, six and three.

"I don't like them to watch too much television, including videos," she says.

Aloui's children are allowed to watch videos and television

Videos - a viewing alternative

few hours a day, from 4 p.m. until the news bulletin begins. The limited viewing hours are necessary, she says.

"They would sit all day in front of the television if I would let them," she says. "They nag me all day from the time they get out of bed. Sometimes I have to drag them out to play."

Wafa Arast is "not that fond of videos unless there's something special." Her children, now 17 and 20, were limited to weekend viewing when they were young. When the children are on vacation from their universities in Egypt and the United States, the VCR is a frequent use. However, when the children are away, Arast and her husband sometimes will go "one whole month" without renting a video cassette.

But Samira Mured says she doesn't have a problem with her

children watching too many videos. Although she and her husband own a video store and the children can borrow tapes, whenever they want, the children aren't interested, she says.

However, Mured and other shopkeepers acknowledge the interest by most children in videos, especially horror films. Young children like adventure, crime and cartoon, and older children like action and horror films, says Ramzi Sabbah, an employee at the Muelc and Video Centre in Shmeisari. Most of his customers are between 15 and 30 years old, he says.

According to Sabbah, adults prefer Egyptian films, and children like films in English, but a Japanese shopkeeper said American and Soviet cartoons dubbed in Arabic are most popular with children. Egyptian movies — the

best, he says — are popular with all ages.

"The children come in with their parents, but know exactly what they want," he says.

An eight year-old customer at Mured's store says he rents movies every three or four days. He was selecting a horror movie.

At Eskender Video in Sweileh, a tape of The Benny Hill Show is the most popular rental, followed by Rambo and Commando. Most of Eskender's patrons are about 21, employee Suleyman Ali Suleyman says.

Suleyman stocks three copies of his most popular tapes, and customers must wait three or four days — on a first come, first serve basis — for Benny Hill's rebroadcast.

Sabbah, however, has as many as 25 or 30 copies of his

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Fish industry gets a boost

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

A NEW source of income for small farmers, and more fish for the nation are the twin aims of a fish culture project recently launched by the Near East Foundation (NEF) and the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO).

The project has two components, one in the hilly highland areas and the other in the Jordan Valley, which will test the possibilities of integrating fish farming into very small scale farms and with minimal investment costs to the farmer.

In the Zarqa Basin area of the highlands the project is concentrating on farms of as little as 1.3 dunums, many of which are now being abandoned as uneconomical. Fish culture expert Dr Randall Brummett, who is the NEF representative in Jordan, believes that farmers in this area could utilize available spring water for ponds of around 630 square metres, that is around half of their land. Manure from farm livestock could be used to fertilise the ponds and the fertilised water can be recycled for crops.

In the Jordan Valley, farmers can use fish cages in their existing irrigation reservoirs. Their



Jordanians have started to consume more fish

major costs will be feed and labour, which Dr Brummett estimates should cost around one thirtieth of a week's work or JD 100 per annum.

A 12-week course in practical fish culture was arranged for seven farmers during winter 1987/88 and further courses are planned. With the experience gained from the courses a manual on fish culture in the Middle East is to be prepared and a more theoretical course

will be offered for senior agricultural students at the University of Jordan during the autumn semester this year. There has also been something of a media

campaign with the preparation of video on farm construction and management and an increasing number of newspaper articles. The JCO is now also considering

an offer for a market study to establish basic data on possible sales and distribution channels.

Dr Brummett has taken the first steps in implementing the project with the preparation of booklets on the procedures for the two types of fish farming and of a slide presentation which will be taken to the villages in the area. The project team have now requested financial support for the project from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) primarily for the purchase of a vehicle which will enable them to get out into the field and begin working with the farmers.

Peel fish farming efforts in Jordan have been marked by technical problems and poor marketing practices.

Ministry of Agriculture fish specialist Muhammad Yacoub Abbadi says that most farmers still do not understand the special nature of aquaculture. They think that all they need to do is to fill their ponds and feed their fish, he says, and it will take time until they acquire a real understanding of the techniques of fish culture.

The ministry is now working with the JCO and the NEF to upgrade all aspects of the sector and to provide technical support for existing and new projects. Virtually all projects now underway or in preparation have now benefited to some extent from their advice.

Despite the problems of the past new producers are coming into the market. Six smaller farms with production capacities ranging from 0.5 to seven tonnes per annum and with a total capacity of around 19 tonnes are already established. Nine other projects, which should add 94 tonnes to the production total, are now in the pipeline.

Three rather more ambitious projects are also at the planning stage. The first is a 200-400 tonne recirculating system producing eels for export to Europe, the second a flow-through system using geothermal water at Tafleeh in southern Jordan to produce 150 tonnes of tilapia and eight tonnes of Macrobrachium annually while the third involves a system using water pumped from the Gulf of Aqaba to produce 20-25 tonnes of Karuma prawns per year.

The governments of Jordan and Egypt are also going ahead with the establishment of a joint fisheries company which has plans both for Red Sea fishing and for fish cultivation in the two countries though firm projects have not yet been identified.

At present, Jordanians are not great fish eaters. Per capita consumption is rising, statistics

suggest that it has gone from 1.9 kilograms annually to as much as 3.4 kilograms in the past couple of years following the liberalization of fish imports, but that is still well below the world average of 12 kilograms per annum.

Local production at present is also very limited and only a quantity of 70 tonnes reaches the market each year, leaving imports to provide a further 9,807 tonnes. Tilapia is the favoured species in the market and amongst growers but there is increasing interest in local production of carp, trout and prawns.

Even with the number of new projects coming on line the Ministry of Agriculture has modest hopes for the future. Its Five-Year-Plan target for fish production of 600 tonnes annually was clearly overly ambitious and the Ministry is now happy to see any boost in production which will help to reduce the import bill, offer farmers a new source of income and provide a valuable food source for a wider section of the population. It is also aware that, as the expansion of fish farming will be largely a matter for the private sector, potential profit rather than government policy will be the deciding factor in growth.

Soviet Centre

Promoting cultural activities

JORDAN AND the Soviet Union celebrate on 21 August the 25th anniversary of the establishment of their diplomatic relations.

In addition to the scientific, economic and technological co-operation agreed upon between the two countries in the joint communiqué, signed on 10 October 1967, the Soviet Union, represented by the Soviet Cultural Centre in Amman promotes cultural activities in the form of movies, exhibitions, music books and others.

For August the centre has a comprehensive programme of activities that include cinema and video, music, exhibitions, and reading materials. In addition to language courses and flower arrangement.

The cinema and video halls offer viewers a variety of feature, documentary and children's films. Films and videos start at 5:30 pm.

The exhibition hall features photography exhibitions that depict life in the Soviet Union

as well as the country's national occasions.

The library offers readers a diverse collection of literary and scientific books in the Arabic, Russian and English languages. The library has a reading lounge.

The Chess Room is open daily for chess players.

The Music Lounge offers music lovers a wide range of records featuring classical and folk music by famous Russian and foreign musicians.

The centre also provides Russian language and flower arrangement courses. Registration for the language courses is open throughout September and October. Courses run for two years. Flower arrangement courses start on 15 August.

The centre is open daily from 10 am to 1 pm and 4 pm to 7 pm except Fridays and Saturdays.

For further information contact the centre at Tel. 644203, 644204.

11 AUGUST 1988

Which fork with the fish?

By Diane C. Chilanga
Star Staff Writer

AT PRECISELY 8:00 a.m., every Saturday through Thursday, 13 gentlemen, all sharply arrayed in the compulsory black trousers and white shirts, complemented with a black bow-tie, assemble in the Amra Hotel's newly-established lecture room. A quick glance around the room reveals a neat row of desks making it appear no different from any regular classroom. However, set up in the back of the room are two tables and a station identical to those found in the hotel's Al-Azra Coffee-shop and Jericho restaurant.

For two weeks now these men have been attending a waiter course conducted by the Amra Hotel staff. This course, which is the first of its kind in Jordan, will run for a total of two months.

Saye Amra Hotel Food and Beverage Manager, Gunter Grigoleit, the aim of the course is to obtain semi-skilled workers for all bars and restaurants and to have available local workers who can eventually take over from the foreign staff.

The need to develop such a training programme has become necessary in the country over the recent years following the Ministry of Labour's decision to cut back on the hiring of foreign service workers.

Although the Amra Hotel still maintains a number of foreign service workers Grigoleit views the hotel's decision, to set up its own training course, as part of the much needed efforts to "produce a local staff to fill up the gaps."

After speaking on the issue to Amra Hotel General Manager Altonz Maloschik, who adds, "the labour market is full of unemployed people. At present we are facing a problem of finding skilled labourers among the local people. And, in the case of wait-

ers, it is impossible to do the job without training, as one is facing people of all walks of life. Therefore, also being a part of the society, we are doing this as a kind of example to the community."

However, in spite of the fact that such a training programme will in the long run create jobs for a number of locals upon gra-

duating, there seems to be a good number of individuals who are presently no women enrolled in it. This is viewed by many as a gap which, once all foreign waitresses leave, will be difficult to fill. At present replacing male foreign service workers has not been a problem. However, replacing females, especially those working as cocktail

waitresses, has been a challenge. As stated a Marriot Hotel personnel employer, whose hotel has had its majority of service workers from other countries, this is where we are facing a challenge in that Jordanian girls will not work here. But as part of our effort to overcome this problem we are allowed to employ FI-

lippo women married to Jordanians, Egyptians, and other Arab nationals who are willing to apply for the open positions.

Taking factors, such as these and others, into consideration the Amra Hotel's training programme has created incentives, such as a monthly salary of JD 30 for each of the present

students. In addition the students are provided with lunch and are given free access to the laundry facilities to clean their uniforms. Also there is no tuition charge for the trainees' two-month course.

During the training period the students spend the morning hours, which run from 8:00, to 11:30, working on the theoretical part of the course. During this time students spend time learning about hygiene, courtesy, table setting, food and beverage handling, dealing with hotel equipment undertaking, and the like. Afternoon hours, which run from 12:00 midday to 5:00 p.m., are spent in the hotel's outlets, where students undergo the "practical training" side of the job.

Upon completing this training course the students will take an exam that is prepared in both Arabic and English.

As an additional incentive all candidates, scoring higher than 75 per cent, will be employed and given top salaries in accordance with their grade ranking.

Since this is a pilot project results of the course have yet to be seen and reviewed. If they prove to be successful the hotel hopes to continue with a "cook specialized training course."

Other future courses include service and room steward training.

"We are not looking to replace full three-year training courses," states Maloschik, "but to have employees work at international standards."

At present the Amra Hotel has training courses for its senior staff, which is done jointly with Jordan InterContinental Hotel. This course concentrates on a supervisor-employee relationship. In the past the hotel had workers sent to Germany, Dubai, Scotland, and the United States as part of its efforts to maintain international standards.

about improving what we have."

Fries said he was especially concerned about being able to continue offering low prices because of the devaluation of the dinar. Safeway's purpose is to provide service to the community, as well as to offer something new to Amman, he said.

"We cater to the very poorest as well as the very richest Jordanians," Ferguson said.

Safeway's busiest shopping period is from 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., Fries said. Most sales are made in the evening, during Eid, the store was open until 2 a.m., he said.

"Safeway has become the place not only to shop but to entertain," he said.

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The floral department has not been so successful. Assistant Advertising Director Ahmer Muh-yar said most Jordanians were used to buying flowers from florists and didn't expect to see plants and fresh flowers at Safeway. "It will take time, but people will get used to it," he said.

Fries said he wasn't worried about the setback in the floral department which he thinks will last only as long as summer garden flourish. He said he is more concerned about offering quality service and a variety of goods.

"A month ago, I was worried about opening the damn doors," he said. "Today, I'm worried

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Safeway International

A place for shopping, entertainment



"Everyone takes part in cleaning the store"

By Linda Busche
Star Staff Writer

SHOPPERS WHO patronized Safeway International during its first month of business might be getting more than they bargained for. Today, Thursday, at 10 a.m. Safeway officials will select the winners of its grand opening drawing. About 50,000 people signed up for the raffle, which includes prizes of cash, round-trip plane tickets to the United States, washing machines and bicycles.

At least 3,000 paying cus-

tomers — and 1,000 visitors — shop at Safeway each day, according to Store Manager Earl Ferguson.

"A lot of them are just walking around or just looking," Ferguson said. "Most are frequent customers."

Ferguson attributed the number of patrons — which is more than he expected — to the cleanliness of the store and service from the 140 full-time employees.

"Everyone takes part in the store to keep it clean," Ferguson said. "It's like a mirror; everything reflects on them."

Operation manager Justo Fries said the number of customers met his expectations based on figures from Safeway stores in Kuwait, Dubai and Jeddah. However, he refused to say how much money the store made in its first month.

"People would think we were either boasting or lying," he said.

Mexican food has been Safeway's biggest success — and biggest surprise — according to Fries and Ferguson. They attributed its popularity to the number of Jordanians who grew accustomed to eating in Mexican restaurants while visiting or studying in the United States. Fries

said the quantities are running out quickly, but "another shipment is already in the water and

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THE JERUSALEM STAR 3



Abu Nseir Housing Complex accommodates about 25,000 people

By Frida Mdenet
Star Staff Writer

Abu Nseir

One year later



Yousef Hiyaset:
Smaller satellite will be built in the future

WHEN THE first housing complex was built in Amman in 1989, Jordanians were hesitant about applying for a house. People then wanted to design and build their own houses, choose the vicinity and neighbourhood that suited their social and economic status. Furthermore, the concept of apartment buildings was still alien in a country where people highly valued their privacy and autonomy. Yet due to social as well as economic developments, their attitudes toward housing projects have changed, and many Jordanians are now living in apartments built by governmental and private housing institutions.

Since 1987, the Housing Corporation, established in 1986, has undertaken 75 housing complexes around the Kingdom accommodating families in 15 thousand housing units.

Rapid urban expansion and population growth have replaced street vacuum with stone and concrete, drawing people together from the nuclear house to the extended apartment buildings.

Consequently, Jordanians who found it difficult to integrate into a community comprised of people from different backgrounds have had a change of attitude.

"They are more educated now about the concept of housing and owning a house," says Mr Yousef Hiyaset, director general of the Housing Corporation. Despite the social problems that are likely to occur, he says that people's attitudes have changed and they are more encouraged now to apply for the Corporation's housing projects.

The most recent of the 75 housing complexes executed by the Corporation is Abu Nseir Housing Complex. Built over an area of 1300 dunums, the first phase of the project comprises 3650 units accommodating about 25 thousand people.

With a master plan including such facilities as schools, nurseries, kindergartens, playgrounds, parks, a health centre, post office, public security station, mosques and a large shopping centre, the complex is designed for a comprehensive town.

Currently, the complex has

four secondary and two elementary schools, a shopping centre, parks, a health centre, and a police station. Places of land have been allotted to the relevant authorities for the establishment of other facilities, according to Hiyaset.

The complex, within the Greater Amman Municipality borders, enjoys all the public services such as water, electricity, sewerage, telephone and transport.

Designed for mainly moderate and low-income groups, the units fall under 18 categories ranging from an 86-square-metre two-bedroom apartment to 144-square-metre apartment with three bedrooms and two storey villas.

"The idea was to create housing for the various social groups," says Hiyaset, "and provide each family with a house that would suit its size and income."



Complaints about public transport centre on routes and schedules

maintenance office will provide technical assistance and advice.

The second phase

The area allocated for the second phase of the project, explained Hiyaset, will be divided into lots ranging in size between 350 and 750 square metres. Buyers of the allotted pieces of land are expected to build their own houses and buildings, and the Corporation will provide them with all the infrastructure and public services that are needed. Regulations controlling architectural designs of the buildings, colour, number of floors, and the border lines between the built-up space and land will be put forward by the Corporation in order for the phases to match, said Hiyaset.

Future plans

According to Hiyaset, the Corporation is currently evaluating Abu Nseir, the first project of its size, to determine whether it has succeeded in solving their housing problems.

When this evaluation is completed, he says, the Corporation will put down a housing strategy for the Kingdom, upon which future projects will be executed.

He says that a comprehensive population survey is needed before any future project is designed in order to determine which social category is in need of housing, when and where it needs it.

Future complexes, he states, will be designed in view of the country's development plans, taking into consideration agricultural and industrial projects and the population living around such projects, he said.

Therefore, it would be best to build small satellites with an average of 100-120 units within working areas to serve the people near their work. "Our aim is not merely to build large dormitories," he commented, "rather to serve the people the best way we can."

The Corporation, according to Hiyaset, is currently working on a number of designs for complexes in Deiban, Irbid, Ramtha, and Salt. Work will soon start on the Deiban complex, he stated. He said studies are continuously being undertaken for lowering the costs of houses, "going as low as JD 7,000 per house," to provide housing for each social group and every family in the country.

Shopping centre falls short of expectations

By Linda Buehce
Star Staff Writer

AHMED DARWISH paces outside his vegetable shop, a windowless 26 square-metre room filled with crates of plums and peaches and with bins of beans, cabbage and cauliflower. He pauses beneath a bunch of bananas hanging in the afternoon heat as they hang from the ceiling.

Next door, and across the hall in the Abu Nseir shopping centre, other shopkeepers lament over their wilting vegetables. They wait until 9 p.m. hoping for late-night customers. But every evening the shopkeepers "throw out their extra vegetables" as they close their shops. The next morning they go downtown to buy more produce and load it in the shops. After authorities from the Ministry of Health, Greater Amman Municipality, or the Corporation management leave the shopping centre, the proprietors move their wares to the hallways, where the produce gets ventilation from outside doors.

The shop interiors are too hot, said Darwish, who says that dry air from fans would damage the produce. Also he and his fellow proprietors must display their wares in order to attract attention from the few customers wandering through the vegetable market.

Darwish, who lives in an Abu Nseir "villa" with his wife, four children, and sister, thought that opening a vegetable stand would be a feasible venture. Because the markets closest to the complex were in Sweileh or Jubileh, Darwish thought that the Abu Nseir market would alleviate shopping problems for the complex residents. His JD 1,500 bid was accepted by the Housing Corporation, and Darwish opened his shop six months ago.

Paying 85 dinars a month for his villa and 70 dinars a month for rent on his shop, Darwish says that he can barely afford to stay in business, much less support his family, as well as his parents in the West Bank. Produce prices are set by the Ministry of Supply, and Darwish must compete with the 10 other shopkeepers — as well as mini markets within the complex — for the residents' business. Most of his profit is made from second-class produce that he sells at low prices.

Since the market opened one vegetable shop has closed and two other proprietors went to close too, Darwish says. But when they close they lose their deposit. "I'm not making enough money to pay the rent, but I would lose everything if I closed my shop," he says.

Abdul Majeed Muejedeh is one of many people whose calculations did not work out. When he opened a vegetable shop and a butchery he thought that the 25,000 people living in the complex were more than enough for his business.

He lost JD 1,750 in four months on the vegetable shop, and his butchery is also running at a loss. According to his calculations, bearing in mind the moderate and low income groups living in the complex, he thought that he would make a good business, selling fish, chicken, meat, and eggs.

Muejedeh calculated that at

least 1000 of the 25,000 people living in the complex would buy chicken for their meal once a week, and that the residents would consume at least 1000 kilos of chicken per day.

When this amount is divided between his shop and the other proprietors each would sell about 500 kilos.

"Good business" he thought, but he only sells about 100 to 120 kilos a day. During hot days most of the remaining kilos are wasted. "Chicken has to be fresh," he says.

Darwish, Muejedeh, and their fellow-proprietors believe that they could make more money if their deposits, which they think are illegal, were reduced. But the deposits were bids from the proprietors for the 14 shops, according to Hiyaset. Key payments for the shops, regardless of size or content, vary according to bids received, Hiyaset said. Key payments for shops in the second-floor mall ranged from JD 500 to JD 6,000, and the owner of the video cassette store paid JD 5,010 for his 28-square metre space.

Although they say that residents of the complex do not patronize the mall workers in the mall shops are generally pleased with the business.

Zachary, an employee at the Albarake Mill shop, thinks more people will come to the mall when it is complete. About 23 of 51 units are occupied. "Not everything is here," he said. "People still go downtown where they can get everything together."

Albarake's customers come from all over Amman to buy coffee and spices, Zachary says. But many residents of the complex are not aware of what's available in the mall and patronize downtown shops they are familiar with, he says.

According to Hiyaset, the shopping centre is complete and comprehensive, and the mini markets are for residents' daily needs. When residents need bulk quantities, they go to the shopping centre, he said.

The Housing Corporation is revising the plan for the shopping centre. Originally shop spaces were allotted for building supplies, furniture, electrical appliances, supermarkets, a laundry, beauty salons, barbers, a photo studio, clinics, a pharmacy, and men's, women's and children's apparel. Because no one has applied for certain shops, the Corporation is studying the plan to see what shops would be more feasible, Hiyaset said. Also the Corporation might reduce the number of certain kinds of shops because of competition.

Shop units are available in multiples of 26-square metres. Owners are responsible for transforming the dirt floors and brick walls into shops. The unfinished units come with finished units and electrical hook-ups. Shops can have two stories, but the second floor must not occupy more than half the shop space, and should be in the rear of the store, Hiyaset said. Fire regulations stipulate that the beams must be made of concrete or wood covered with steel, he said.

The shopping centre is located



Unsuccessful businesses: residents of Abu Nseir still shop outside the complex

on the main road, along the edge of the complex. The original plan called for the shop to be in between the first and second phases of the complex. According to Zachary, the main road location makes the centre accessible to everyone in Amman.

He says customers might not notice it if the centre was inside the complex.

However, some shopkeepers think the shopping centre will not be successful until Phase II is complete. Zachary acknowledges that public transportation runs along the edges of the complex, but doesn't go through.

"It's difficult for people in the centre of the complex — without cars — to reach the shopping centre," he said.



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jordan

Nation celebrates 36th anniversary of King's accession to the Throne



AMMAN (Star) — Jordan today, Thursday, celebrates the 36th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the Throne.

Jordanians from all walks of life recall with pride the great strides Jordan has made on local, Arab, and international levels under the wise Hashemite Leadership despite the meager resources of the Nation, and the great challenges it faces.

On the domestic level, Jordan, in such a short time, has achieved tremendous progress in the economic, social, and technological fields. The country has continued to enjoy a stable economy, and the numerous universities and scientific institutions are living testimonies to the solidness of the road Jordan has built towards becoming a modern and developed country. The security and

stability of the kingdom is yet another achievement of which all Jordanians have the right to be proud.

Jordan's commitment to the Arab cause in general, and the rights of the Palestinian people in particular, has ever been cherished and enhanced by King Hussein.

His Majesty has relentlessly worked towards uniting the Arab ranks and defending their rights. These efforts resulted in the convening in November last year of the Amman Arab summit, the summit of Arab consensus and agreement.

On the international level, Jordan has maintained friendly relations based on mutual respect with most of the world nations. It has supported just causes wherever they exist, and regardless of any considerations.

The policy that King Hussein has drawn for the country has secured it a respectable position among all nations of the earth.

The 36th anniversary of King Hussein's assuming of responsibility as a leader of this country comes shortly after Jordan has taken a historic decision to respond to the demands of the Arab consensus, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and to sever its legal and administrative links with the West Bank, thus enhancing the Palestinian dimension and identity. This fact is another reminder of the continuous support Jordan has given to the Palestinian people in their struggle to achieve their national rights, an objective which Jordan has employed all its weight and resources to realize.

King Hussein: Our support to Palestinians will not waver Jordan ready to play its role in peace process

By Ayman Al-Safadi
Star Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein has assured that Jordan would not do anything that would add to the hardships of the Palestinian people, and that people of the occupied West Bank will keep their Jordanian passports "as long as they need them" and until they are ready to form their state and realize their dream.

Speaking at a press conference at the Royal Hashemite Court on Sunday, King Hussein said that Jordan considers the bridges between the West and East banks to be "lifelines for our Palestinian brethren, and we have no intentions to close them."

The King said that Jordan will not go back on its decision to sever legal and administrative links with the West Bank. "We are not playing tactics and we will adhere to our decision," the King said. He said that Jordan has nothing more to say to the PLO, "and we will hear what they will have to say to us." He wished for future Jordanian-Palestinian relations to be based

on the most solid of foundation.

King Hussein repeatedly stated that the Jordanian decision came in response to the Arab consensus, and the continuous "Palestinian demands as presented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), that there should not be any duality in assuming responsibilities in the occupied territories.

"Ours was a decision which in effect was a contribution towards achieving Palestinian goals and recognizing the Palestinian will and desire to bring forth the Palestinian dimension and identity," the King said.

Asked what he liked to see happen next in the area, King Hussein said, "We (by taking the recent decisions) probably have contributed to the stability of the entire area. We have seen promising signs of a consensus to remove all causes of tension, and to resolve problems wherever they exist," expressing hope to see fresh efforts to deal with the Palestinian problem adequately to bring about comprehensive, just and durable peace.

King Hussein said he welcomed more Soviet and American involvement in the peace process, and hoped he could see the five permanent members of the UN Security Council focusing their attention "to get us off this position."

King Hussein stressed that peace cannot be reached without addressing the Palestinian problem. "To resolve the problem," the King said, "Palestinians must be a prime party in the efforts leading to a solution of the (Palestinian) problem," stating that Jordan will not represent or talk on behalf of the Palestinian people.

King Hussein reiterated Jordan's belief that peace in the region can be achieved through a UN-sponsored peace conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The King emphasized the importance of Jordanian role in any peace talks, and its readiness to fulfill this role "to the fullest possible extent."

Asked whether the recent Jordanian measures reflect His Majesty's disillusionment with the United States and Israel in their responses to his peace efforts, the King said, "yes."

"I believe the disillusion is not only mine but that of many in the world," King Hussein said.

He said the United States "has not lived up to the hopes of many in terms of its position as a superpower, and the influence it could have exerted to resolve (the Arab-Israeli conflict) before this time."

Israel, the King said, has been adamant in its policy. Depression has grown and "we have seen no positive signs to indicate that responsible elements are able to think beyond today."

The King said that Jordan has always been ready to contribute to the establishment of peace in the region. "We were ready under certain circumstances to go to the proposed international conference in a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation but that was contingent on a Palestinian request."

Asked if the international conference had better chances to convene if the Palestinians and Jordanians went to it in a joint delegation, the King said, "whatever I might have thought along these lines in the past obviously did not need any more. So that is behind us now, and we have to wait and see what the future brings."

Responding to a question whether there were realistically any chances for peace now that the road is open for such irrevocable measures as the PLO and Israel, King Hussein said that the suffering of the Palestinian people has continued, and that has not demolished their sense of belonging to the Palestinian family, or attachment to the Palestinian soil. "People of Palestine seek justice and peace, and to be treated in the manner they deserve."

He said that the government of Israel has been "unhelpful, and unsuccessful in losing opportunities for peace" through vagueness and inability to realize that no solution can come from continued occupation, and denial of rights. Israel, the King said, "has

not made any contribution to peace."

Asked if Jordan will examine the loyalty of Jordanians of Palestinian origin if a Palestinian government in exile, which the King said Jordan will immediately recognize, is formed, King Hussein said, "as far as Palestine the cause and case and support for Palestinian people, I don't believe it is my right or the right of any to question the commitment of any member of the family of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to this cause."

The King said that all Jordanians regardless of their origin enjoy the same rights and have the same responsibilities. "A time will come," he said, "when we are able to manifest what we mean through a democratic process. We are most anxious to see national unity not only enhanced but also be an example for the whole Arab world."

King Hussein corrected a statistic circulated around the world that the populations of Jordan consist of 60 per cent West Bankers, and 40 per cent East Bankers. He said that Jordanians of Palestinian origin are less than 40 per cent. "This repeated suggestion," the King said, "elements from an idea floated by Israel that Palestinians do not have a problem and that they can form their state elsewhere" and elsewhere meant Jordan.

King Hussein affirmed that Jordan "will continue to support the Palestinian people to the best of its ability until they realize their national rights on their land."

"We have a duty to give Palestinians all possible support to achieve their right on their soil," King Hussein said.

His Majesty explained that the Jordanian civil servants who are affected by the Jordanian actions numbered only 3,200, and said that Jordan has supported the families of Palestinian martyrs, and Palestinian students in Jordan.

"We hope we have removed any causes for doubt and suspicion. We never had any ambition to extend (at the expense of Palestinians), to control, or to challenge them. I hope all doubts of the past are behind us now," the King said.

11 AUGUST 1988

In Brief

After several years of consideration, the Government has finally approved a law to create Jordan Investment Corporation (JIC) to replace the Pension Fund and to assume all its assets and liabilities. The change of name is long overdue as the Fund never dealt with pension in any way contrary to the reasons which called for its creation over ten years ago. The capital of the fund was paid by the Central Bank from profits resulting from gold revolution.

Jordan Finance House for Development and Investment was bought last year by a group of investors led by Mr Samir Abu-Oheya who became chairman of the Islamic Bank which turned traditional. Reports say that four companies were formed for that purpose with an authorized capital of JD 10,000 each. Some of these paper companies borrowed up to JD 400,000 each from Al-Mashreq Bank to fund the takeover.

The government has received an offer to lease the Aqaba factory owned by the Jordan Timber Processing Industries Co. (under liquidation) for one million dollars per year. The offer came from Kuwaiti firm owned by an Iraqi who would utilize the factory for export purposes. No protection in the local market is considered. The factory has been offered for sale for the past two years.

The Minister of Transport and Telecommunications has agreed to rescind the unpaid bills of 1986 and earlier years. The minister is giving an incentive to delinquent customers not to pay the current bills in order to benefit from future installments. The step projected the importance of the telecommunications corporation which does not cut telephone lines except for ordinary citizens and not for influential and powerful ones.

The Appropriation Committee of the American Senate has agreed to allocate \$100 million to aid Jordan, \$60 million for armaments and \$40 million for economic development. Israel will receive \$3000 million.

The Government is in the market for a \$200 million loan to be arranged by Arab Bank, Gulf International Bank, and Irving Trust Company. The three banks have already advanced the Treasury \$30 million as bridge financing pending the finalization of the loan. JEM

During the first six months of 1988 the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued 82 licences for new industries, with a total capital amounting to JD 7.8 billion. The new industries ranged from small to medium scale ones.

11 AUGUST 1988

5001 TEQUILA 11

A revolution in cargo haulage

AMMAN (Star) — An innovative system for the transportation of bulk oil and liquid products has been put through a series of proving trials on the highways between Aqaba Port in Jordan and the oil refineries in Iraq. The system, using flexible rubber tanks, revolutionizes the road haulage industry, and could contribute to increasing oil exports from Iraq.

The Port Authority at Aqaba has stated that as many as 20,000 trucks are now serving the Port. The throughput of the Port includes commodities ranging from foodstuffs and raw materials to heavy equipment and oil products. A large proportion of the fleet of vehicles is operating one-way haulage contracts, taking dry goods to Iraq and returning empty to Aqaba. Steel tanker trucks travel empty to Iraq and return with oil cargoes.

The predicament facing the Aqaba Port Authority and the Ministries for Transport and Highways is "How to increase the flow of goods through the Port, without increasing the truck population and without causing further damage to highways that are already congested?"

In recent years, the main highways have been greatly improved to cope with increasing traffic. Earlier this year steps were taken to reduce axle-loading, since evidence showed that haulage companies were overloading their vehicles. The recent legislation is an interim measure to give the hauliers time to adapt before even stiffer rules are introduced in 1990. With the imposition of penalties and reduced loads, contractors are facing the possibility of having to withdraw from the trucking business when the new legislation takes effect, because returns will be reduced to uneconomic levels.

Flexible tanks were originally

developed for the British Armed Forces in the late 'fifties. They are lightweight and are a convenient means for supplying troops with fuels, oil and water in remote locations. Flexitanks are used, also, for wing storage of fuel in most military and civilian aircraft. A measure of tank flexibility is the fact that one of 22 cubed metres capacity will fold down to 0.5 m cubed metres.

During the last twenty years, the use of flexible tanks has extended into many commercial applications, replacing rigid containers such as steel tanks and wooden barrels. Flexible tanks are made to fit sea freight containers, railway cars and all types of road haulage vehicles, and are now used to carry many products ranging from detergents and oils to fruit concentrate and wines.

The overwhelming advantage of a rubber tank is that it can be rolled up and stowed in a small space after it has discharged its contents. In other words, it can be fitted into a dry cargo trailer to take a wet cargo in one direction and the tank can then be removed and stowed in the truck to enable the trailer to carry a dry cargo in the opposite direction. Logically, two-way haulage with wet and dry cargoes seems to be the answer to the problems of road tonnage, road damage and fleet population at Aqaba, and, with these factors in mind, trials were planned by co-operation between Petra Navigation & Trading Company and a team of UK technicians.

For trials to be meaningful, it was essential that they be carried out by a functional trucking company, and with this in mind the assistance of Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Company was enlisted. This meant that all aspects of the practical operation (loading, unloading etc.) could be

A bulk carrier loaded with steel containers

proved by a potential user.

Truck operators have raised the question of the life span of the tanks: the manufacturer warrants the product for two years against faulty material and workmanship. Experience world-wide indicates that with proper care and maintenance, many years of profitable, trouble-free service is achieved. To ensure this, local agents intend to set up a depot which will look after the washing and maintenance requirements for both tanks and trailers. After washing, trucks will be issued with a certificate of cleanliness for the units saying that the trailers are fit for use in the transportation of foodstuffs, oil on the lines of axleline, IFBA requirements in Britain and Europe.

Some sceptics say that it is better to stick with the proven steel tanks. They claim that the old ways are the best ways. But, there are problems with steel tanks. Serious accidents have occurred with steel tanks (which have exploded and burst into flames on impact). Steel tanks contain explosive gases which are given off from oil. This build-up of gases is unavoidable in steel

tanks, which cannot be fully-filled.

The final arbitrator will be the government of Iraq and Jordan. They will be asked to accept that less than three per cent of all dry cargo trucks at Aqaba, can transport one million tonnes of oil to Aqaba in one year. Thus, if 4,000 of dry cargo trucks at Aqaba were fitted with flexitanks, more than eight million tonnes or about 60 million barrels of oil could be transferred from Iraq to Aqaba in 12 months... earning more money for Iraq; more money for Aqaba Port; and increasing contractors' incomes by at least fifty per cent. Roads will not require more trucks; axle-loads will be accepted without question; and both countries will enjoy income that would otherwise be denied to them. It, flexitanks were not adapted now.

A seminar was organized last Tuesday by Petra Navigation and International Trading Company where speakers from the United Kingdom reviewed the development of flexible storage containers in land, sea, and air transport. The speakers reported upon a series of trials recently carried out in Iraq and Jordan to transport oil in dry cargo trucks.

A buoyant dollar and a long haul

By Nessim Abdelrah
Special to The Star

WASHINGTON D.C. — The American dollar, unexpectedly and unreasonably buoyant since the June Toronto Summit, is threatening the US export performance and thus the long-term prospect of balancing the world trade.

The dollar's rise has dampened the enthusiasm of economists who saw the United States' export performance over the past few months as the beginning of the end of the country's gigantic trade deficit problem. Not only has the dollar's behaviour dimmed that prospect and revived fears of higher interest rates and inflation, it has also convinced a growing number of US economists that the Europeans are right in trying to keep the dollar down.

The American Express Bank Review, in a study, noted that the US trade deficit fell from the record \$170 billion at present, "is only the beginning of the process of correction, and there is a long way to go." It echoed the judgement of most other economists that "if US export growth slows, the dollar may have to fall again to restore the trend."

Some economists, including Goldman Sachs International Corporation, believe that the dollar will start sliding in the autumn at the end of what they prefer to call its present "cycle," but until the decline begins the central banks, US trade partners, debtors, and oil producers have much to worry about.

In the past few months, the Amex Bank Review study noted that the market sentiment towards the dollar, economic growth, and the US trade deficit, has turned almost 180 degrees. Private investors are rapidly raising their dollar holdings, and central banks are able to offload many of the dollars accumulated during last year's intervention.

Almost all the major industrial economies are enjoying rapid economic growth, less than nine months after the stock market crash in October 1987 released a spectre of a 1930s style "the spectre of a 1930s style depression." Even more remarkably, some observers are now boldly suggesting that the US trade deficit can be eliminated by the end of 1989.

But this optimism may be premature, according to economists. US exports rose by 4.1 per cent per annum in the first four months of 1988, compared

with the previous four months, while imports rose by just 3 per cent per annum. Optimistic extrapolations of the short period are judged by economists to be erroneous. They emphasize that a more realistic projection would see the deficit declining more slowly.

Recent US statistics about imports, for example, were held down by the fall in oil prices, and it seems likely that, while export growth may still be in double figures, US exports will not be able to sustain their recent lead pace. Nevertheless caution was evident from the recent market reactions to "hints" from Toronto that the Reagan administration wanted a stronger dollar (which was duly delivered) and to the US officials' implied optimism about a fast improving deficit.

An Amex Bank Review study, emphasizing "tremendous uncertainty over whether the leap in US exports will continue and whether or not imports have permanently slowed down," draws three possible scenarios for the trade deficit. In all three scenarios, significantly, the deficit is seen to be falling but not disappearing by 1992.

One considered view among the economists is that the United States is in for a long haul because if it rushes through trade adjustment, it risks fueling inflation and higher interest rates worldwide and, if it eases its export drive, it may be in danger of losing the momentum.

Other analysts do concede, however, that the dollar's rise will bring considerable relief to those countries which were hit by the US currency's decline over the past few months. "It is true that a rising dollar and a rising inflation, happening in tandem, is hardly good news," said a stockbroker executive, "but most oil-exporting countries stand to gain more from the appreciation of the US currency. There is indeed the phenomenon of inflation being passed on, but its effects may be spread over long periods and, in fact, may be less than anticipated in the developing countries."

But, he added, "The only question which both the me and no doubt will bother them (OPEC countries) is how far is this whole thing going to last? What is the limit? Where's the dollar going to stop, etc."

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7

Al-Yahya, PLO can administer the West Bank

By Lella Deeb
Special to The Star

A PALESTINE Liberation Organization (PLO) delegation will be arriving in Amman today (Thursday) to begin discussing all matters concerning the Jordanian legal and administrative disengagement with the occupied territories, senior PLO official said.

In an interview with the Star the PLO Executive Committee Representative in Jordan, Brigadier Abdul-Razzaq Al-Yahya, said that the delegation, which was expected to prepare for the visit of Chairman Yaseer Arafat, would now discuss all matters concerning the decision and all the steps that were incumbent upon Jordan and the PLO as a result of the Jordanian step.

He said that the Jordanian Government had requested the postponement of this visit, initially planned for last July, until after the meetings of the PLO

the National Council's Central Council, which met in Baghdad last week.

Asked what steps the PLO would be taking to replace the Jordanian administration in the occupied West Bank, Al-Yahya said, "It is difficult to predict what decisions would be taken by the PLO, but a highly specialized legal, political, and administrative committee has been formed to study the Jordanian step and to report to the PNC, which is expected to meet in Baghdad within three weeks on this issue."

He added that no real vacuum had been created by the Jordanian disengagement from the West Bank. "According to international law sovereignty belongs to the Palestinian people, and no occupation could erase that fact."

Al-Yahya said that the PLO had been surprised by the Jordanian announcement last week, as there had been no previous

consultation between the two authorities.

He also said that the PLO had the means to continue the administration of the occupied territories, as Palestinian institutions had already existed in the West Bank and Gaza. "In addition, Jordan has not dissolved its institutions there, and they are still functioning. Therefore they can continue to be utilized by the Palestinians in accordance with their requirements." But, he added, "It was still difficult to predict or clarify the details on how the PLO intended to administer these matters and through what methods."

As for the Jordanian role in the future, as seen by the PLO, Al-Yahya said that the PLO policy was to co-operate with all Arab states concerned, particularly with Jordan, in reaching a suitable solution to the Palestinian question that ensures the common interests of all Arabs.

ALGERIA

Dam construction. Construction of Beni el Bejjel dam at Beni el Bejjel in El Beni el Bejjel. Construction work is in three lots: 1) concrete dam, 63 metres high, 153 metres long, and with a capacity of 62.5 million cubic metres; 2) 40-metre tower; and 3) 120-metre diversion tunnel. Diameter four metres. Details on payment of AD 2,500 from Agence Nationale des Barrages, Département de la Régénération, Bureau des Marchés, 3 Rue Hocine Benamrane, Bir-Mouad-Ras, Algiers. CD 14 September.

Transmission equipment. Tender no 020/E. Supply, installation, and commissioning of radio transmission equipment and of two VHF transmitters/receivers. Details on payment of AD 300 from Entreprise Nationale de Télédiffusion (ENTD), Ex-TRA, Direction des Etudes et de l'Équipement, Centre Nodet, Bouzareah, Algiers. CD 13 August.

Teaching equipment. Supply and installation of technical teaching equipment, including Orthopédic equipment. Details from Service de la Protection Sociale, Division de la Santé et de la Population, Wilaya de Tebessa. CD 13 August.

Thread. Supply, in three lots, of 115 tonnes of textile thread for hosiery. Details from Compagnie Industrielle du Bonnetier de Azbeza (CIBA), CP 21300, Rue de la République 1854, tel. 57858 cba dz. telephone 748400. CD 13 August.

Tee benches. Tender no 9182/A Y/DIV. Supply of tee benches for 300-1,500-hp engines. Details on payment of AD 400 from Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, Anlars, Algiers. or from Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, Direction du Soutien Logistique, Département Achats, PO Box 220, Hassel-Masseoud, Wilaya de Ouargla. CD 21 August.

Industrial equipment. Supply of welding machine, hydraulic press and automatic machine to produce teats for battery hens. Details from Entreprise Bata & Matel de Tiarat, EBM, 3b Rue Amrati Bensouda, Tiarat, Téléphone 282922, telex 17819 dz. CD 21 August.

Yoghurt. Tender no 04/88. Supply and installation of production line for yoghurt. Details on payment of AD 100 from Entreprise Nationale d'Approvisionnement en Equipement Professionnel et Collectif et d'Application Technologique (ENAPAT), Direction des Approvisionnements, 87 Boulevard Mohamed V, Algiers. CD 21 August.

Water treatment unit. Tender no 003/88. Supply of equipment for a water treatment unit, with a capacity of 100 cubic metres an hour. Details from Entreprise Nationale de Traitement Hydraulique, Hydro-Traitement, Unité Engineering, 4/8 Boulevard Mohamed V, Algiers. CD 21 August.

Industrial equipment. Tender no NH3/INV/88/P.8448. Supply, in six lots, of industrial equipment including platinum recuperation filter, ammonia condensers, tanks, acid condensers, recuperation boilers, acid evaporators, and equipment for preheating. Details on payment of AD 600 from Entreprise Nationale des GTP, Direction Approvisionnement, Zone Industrielle, Box 9, Reghaia, Wilaya de Boumerdes. CD 21 August.

Laboratory equipment. Tender no 005/88/INV. Supply of laboratory and supervision equipment, including measuring equipment, ultrasound detector, traction machinery, and cooling equipment. Details on payment of AD 300 from Entreprise Nationale des GTP, Direction Approvisionnement, Zone Industrielle, Box 9, Reghaia, Wilaya de Boumerdes. CD 21 August.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Haut Commissariat à la Recherche, Direction des Finances 3 des Moyens, 128 Chemin Mohamed Gacem, El-Medania, Algiers:

Chemicals. Tender no 12/88/DFM/HCF. Supply of chemicals to the food industry and to the cosmetics, printing, and rubber industries. Details on payment of AD 100. CD 21 August.

Induction oven. Supply of induction oven for melting and casting. Details

on payment of AD 100. CD 21 August.

EGYPT

Transmission lines. Tender no 15740-CP-23.1. Supply, design, installation, and testing of 500-kV overhead transmission lines for the interconnection system of Shoubrah el-Khaimah power station. Details on payment of \$500 from Egyptian Electricity Authority, Director-General of the Central Purchase Department, Near City, Abbasya, Cairo, or from Overseas Battalion, 15470 Shady Grove Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20877-1454, US, telex 94251 walex un. CD 28 August.

Steam turbine generators. Tender no 17-58 and 20-28. Supply of steam turbine generators and auxiliaries for 600-MW combined-cycle power station in Dattelta. Details from Egyptian Electricity Authority, Central Purchase Department, Near City, Abbasya, Cairo, telephone 845763/834351/827041/827071, telex 82097 power un. CD 15 August.

KUWAIT

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from HPPC Secretary, Kuwait National Petroleum Company, Room 57, First Floor, PO Box 70, Safat, 13001, telephone 42012, telex 23280/48205/22008/22457/22889 kncp kt/30041 kncp kt:

Stainless steel plates. Tender no 7/P988. Supply of stainless steel plates. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 5 September.

Gaskets. Tender no 7/P987. Supply of gaskets. Details on payment of KD 2. CD 5 September.

Details of the following 19 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Youssef al-Sharafi Building, near Al-Sharq Police Station, Taseq Bin Ziad Street, Safat, telex 44048 ctc kt:

Broadcast transmission station expansion. Tender no MI/SH/4-88/88. Expansion, for the Information Ministry, of short-wave broadcast transmission station in Kabad, and addition of 500-kV transmission appliances. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 11 October.

Broadcast tapes. Tender no MI/KBS/5-88/88. Supply, to the Information Ministry, of standard-size tapes for broadcasting. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 30 August.

Maps. Tender no PT/31-88/88. Supply, to the Education Ministry, of maps. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 14 August.

Operating theatre. Tender no 1/88. Preparation, for the Public Health Ministry, of operating theatre and special care appliances for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 4 September.

Cables and optic fibre appliances. Tender no PTT/87/18-87/88. Supply, installation, and maintenance, for the Communications Ministry, of cables and optic fibre appliances. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 75. CD 11 September.

Telephone cards. Tender no PTT/87/17-87/88. Supply, installation,

and maintenance, for the Communications Ministry, of magnetic cards for public telephones. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 28 August.

Fire station slip doors. Tender no 1-88/89. Supply, installation, repair, and maintenance, for the General Fire Brigade Administration, of slip doors for fire stations. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 23 August.

Marine works. CD extension. Tender no SP/2/88. Construction, completion, and maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of marine works and fittings for Amin Diwan project. Crown Prince's Office, Council of Ministers. New CD 14 August.

Rotary transmission appliances. Tender no N/524/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of equipment for rotary transmission appliances department. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 21 August.

Civil, structural, architectural, and other works. Prequalification. Carrying out, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of civil, structural architectural, and other works for Subiya steam power station. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 10 September.

Fuel station construction and maintenance. Tender no TM/9-88. (Open to contractors classified in category 3 in civil works.) Construction, completion, and maintenance, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of two fuel stations in Al-Qurayn section 1 and Um al-Ahri real house. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 18 August.

Main station and cable works. Tender no 4000/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, installation, testing, and operation, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of 8.8-kV main station and relevant cable works in Shuaiba refinery. Bid bond is KD 75,000. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 14 August.

Fire-fighting and safety system modifications. Tender no TM/18-87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Modification, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of fire-fighting and safety system in central Sabhan store. Bid bond is KD 25,000. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 18 August.

Vehicle leasing. Tender no KPC/Kh/17/1988. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Leasing of vehicles for Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. Bid bond is KD 2,000. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 14 August.

Power cable replacement. Tender no CT/4024. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Replacement, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of control and electricity power cables for electrical machinery, units 1, 9 and 14. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 16 August.

Model police station construction. Tender no HMA/M/87/22. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Construction, completion, and maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of model police station in Al-Mualla. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 200. CD 21 August.

Office construction. Tender no M/1988/33. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Construction, for Kuwait Oil Company, of additional offices for inspection and corrosion department. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 21 August.

Coke and fire-holts. Tender no MEW/22/4/8-88/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Water & Electricity Ministry, of coke and fire holts for Al-Shagaya, Sulabiya, Um Qadir, and other projects. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 28 August.

Mosque construction. Tender no NHA/T/210-88/89. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Construction, completion, and maintenance, for the National Housing Authority, of one local mosque type 5 and one Imam's house, and one group of shops and gas showroom in eastern Andalus, and one group of shops in south Firdous. Bid and performance bonds are KD 20,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of KD 250 for documents 1 and 3 and KD 60 for document 2. CD 29 August.

OATAR

Details of the following four tenders may be obtained from Administrative and Technical Affairs Department, Ministry of Finance & Petroleum — Local Tenders Committee, P.O. Box 83, Doha, telex 4233 qatfin dh/4315 dohmip dh:

Suses. Tender no 17/8-8/80. Supply, to the mechanical equipment department, of two 25 seat buses. Bid and performance bonds are OR 12,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of OR 50. CD 15 August.

Hearse. Tender no 27/8-8/85. Supply, to the mechanical equipment department, of one hearse. Bid and performance bonds are OR 4,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of OR 50. CD 15 August.

Hospital maintenance. Tender no Program/maintenance 1989. Carrying out engineering, operation and maintenance of hospital. Details on payment of SR 15,000 from Armed Forces Hospital Project, Riyadh and Al-Khar, P.O. Box 7897, Riyadh 11168. CD 26 August.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Public Works & Housing, Washm Street, Riyadh 11151, telephone 4022036/4022288, telex 400415/4-01142 ashtg si:

Building cleaning and maintenance. Tender no 12-1408/88. Cleaning and maintenance of public buildings in Taif. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 13 August.

School expansion. Tender no 8. Expansion of Al-Jaroudiyah primary school, involving the construction of two additional floors. Details on payment of SR 500 from Directorate of Education, Dammam, Eastern Province, telephone 8339451, CD 18 August.

School repair. Repair of Al-Busr and Al-Robalah schools, and completion of handing over of Al-Fiteilyah school. Details on payment of SR 300 from Directorate of Boys' Education, Qassim, telephone 3231521, CD 22 August.

Catering services. Provision of catering services, including food, to female student boarders. Details on payment of SR 100 from Directorate

of Girls' Education, Riyadh, telephone 4768125. CD 27 August.

Laboratory project. Implementation of the first stage of laboratory testing project on site next to King Saud University in Riyadh. The buildings consist of the main laboratory complex, public utilities and other works. Details from Saudi Arabian Standards Organization, Riyadh, telex 404810 iqayes si. CD 17 September.

Building cleaning. Cleaning of Danwa centres in Medina, Hasa, Dammam, Arar, Taif, Baha, Najran, Jazan and Al-Ja. Details from Department of Religious Research, Haa, Dawah & Guidance, Makkah Road, Riyadh 11131, telephone 453627/4595555, telex 403090 itas sa. CD 3 September.

Refinery works. Tender no 011/88. Carrying out technical support works for Yanbu refinery, and provision of technical consultant and supply for Saudi labour. Details on payment of SR 5,000 from Yanbu Refinery, Yanbu, Madinat al-Yanbu al-Sinayyah, Kilometre 30, P.O. Box 30020, telephone 3218504, telex 662337 ynatr sa. fax 3218543. CD 18 August.

University cleaning, maintenance and guarding. Tender no 1/1409. Cleaning, maintenance, and guarding of King Saud University branch buildings in Abha. Details on payment of SR 500 from King Saud University, P.O. Box 418, Abha, telephone 2241958, telex 440028 jamks sa. CD 27 August.

Drinking-water. Tender no 8. Supply of drinking-water to Tabuk by tanker. Details from Tabuk Municipality, Tabuk, telephone 4221044. CD 20 August.

Telephone switchboard maintenance. Tender no 9/12/M. Maintenance of telephone switchboards at central warehouses and public library in Al-Ja. Details from Directorate of Boys' Education, Al-Ja, telephone 8920670. CD 21 August.

Dry polymer. Tender no 12-1408/89. Supply of dry polymer for sanitary disposal operation and maintenance programme. Details on payment of SR 100 from Department of Water & Sewerage, P.O. Box 1582, Riyadh 11411, telephone 4354554/4357181, telex 403080/400985 mihs si. CD 20 August.

Town improvement. Tender no 52. Improving and decorating Arar town (phase 2). Details on payment of SR 2,000 from Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs, Nasyr Street, Riyadh 11155, telephone 4415434, telex 401083 domi sa. CD 20 August.

Sewerage O&M. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of sewerage system, rainwater drains, and sewage plants and pumping stations in Khams Mubash. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Department of Water & Sewerage, Asir. CD 22 August.

Hospital maintenance. Tender no Program/maintenance 1989. Carrying out engineering, operation and maintenance of hospital. Details on payment of SR 15,000 from Armed Forces Hospital Project, Riyadh and Al-Khar, P.O. Box 7897, Riyadh 11168. CD 26 August.

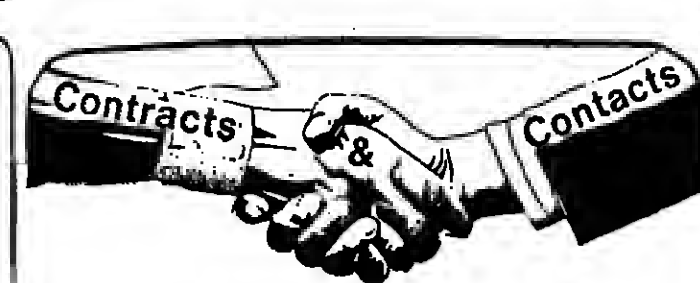
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Catering services. Provision of catering services, including food, to female student boarders. Details on payment of SR 100 from Directorate



TENDER FOR the supply of construction laboratories equipment for Amman Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Department for JD 80. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 26 September 1988.

TENDER NO. 72/88. Supply and installation of a sewage system for the Water Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Department for JD 125. Closing date: 31 August 1988.

SUB-TENDER NO. 5/88. Supply of sports equipment for Amman Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the Department of Students Affairs. Closing date: 15 August 1988.

TENDER NO. 18K/88. Hot asphalt mix work for Al-Karak Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 15. Bond: JD 1,000. Closing date: 15 August 1988.

TENDER NO. 8/88. Light construction work for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company. Tender documents are available at the company's offices, Jabal Amman, First Circle, for JD 5. Closing date: 17 August 1988.

TENDERS NOS. 31/88, 32/88, and 33/88. Supply of laboratory equipment and mechanicals for the Jordan University of Science and Technology. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Closing date: 15 August 1988.

TENDER NO. 143/88. Supply of plastic covers for the Jordan Phosphate Company. Tender documents are available at the company's offices in Shumail, for JD 10. Closing date: 13 August 1988.

TENDER NO. 13/88F. Supply of natural juices for the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Sub-tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 21 August 1988.

TENDER NO. 4/88. Supply of 18,000 tyres for the Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Company's fleet of tractors and semi-trailers. Tender documents are available at the company's main offices in Jabal Amman, for JD 100. Closing date: 3 September 1988.

TENDER NO. 16/88. Marking the southern runway at Queen Alia International Airport for the Civil Aviation Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority, Amman Civil Airport, for JD 15. Bond: JD 1,500. Closing date: 20 August 1988.

TENDER NO. 80/88. Supply of micro computers for the Royal Scientific Society. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Department for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 27 August 1988.

TENDER NO. HT/M/3 (94/88). Supply of fuel for the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Royal Engineering Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Department for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 17 August 1988.

TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the University of Mu'ta, (tender numbers, details as mentioned respectively):

- (1) L 13/88, materials for the electronics laboratory, JD 10, 11 September 1988.
- (2) L 14/88, buses (45-50 passengers), JD 25, 28 August 1988.
- (3) L 15/88, buses (15 passengers), JD 10, 22 August 1988.
- (4) L 16/88, pick-ups, JD 15, 28 August 1988.
- (5) L 17/88, cars, JD 15, 21 August 1988.

TENDER NO. 318/88. Supply of vehicles for the Ministry of Health. (Tendering is open to all suppliers of all member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan, China). Tender documents are available at the General Supplies Department for JD 20. Closing date: 11 September 1988.

TENDER NO. JCO/EIB/APP/88.05. Supply of equipment for sheep fattening, and supply of housing and equipment for an animal production project for the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO). Tender documents can be obtained from the Director General, JCO, P.O. Box 1343, Amman, Tel. 585170 to 585173, fax: 21835 ALOUNJO. Closing date: 14 September 1988.

TENDER NO. A/L/39/88. Supply of galvanised pipes (fitting) for the Water Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Supplies Department for JD 25. Closing date: 30 August 1988.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: University of Jordan 878134, Ministry of Public Works 888481, General Supplies Department 841495, Ministry of Health 866121/101, Royal Scientific Society 84700/701, Arab Potash Co. 865165, Royal Jordanian 879265, Jordan Cement Factories 865109, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 680144, Jordan Electricity Authority 815915, Water Authority 888111, Directorate of Buildings 849146/842842.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Low trading, prices decrease

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Financial Market Analyst

ALTHOUGH THE daily average trading volume, number of share and number of contracts increased compared with last week's trading, the trading is below the average expected at this time of the year by about three per cent.

This week, a total of 818,468 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 884,591, divided among 1,278 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 178,918 per day. In the over-the-counter market, a total of 78,213 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 32,451.

The shares of 87 companies were traded, classified as follows:

	Share of Market This Week	Last Week +	Prices —	0	Total	Weekly Entries	
Banks	38.320%	35.108%	2	14	8	22	88
Insurance	3.388%	5.751%	2	3	0	5	10
Services	4.432%	4.355%	1	6	4	11	29
Industrials	53.878%	54.788%	1	22	2	29	101
			10	45	12	87	208

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (884,591), was as follows:

Tuesday 2.8.88	Wednesday 3.8.88	Saturday 8.8.88	Sunday 7.8.88	Monday 8.8.88
22.539%	27.232%	14.049%	20.828%	15.562%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, shares of market):

Jo. Cement Fac.	24.108%	12.988%
Intermed. Petro-Chem	19.185%	10.342%
Arab Bank	23.091%	8.849%
Oarco	19.325%	7.405%
Nat. Fin. Inv.	12.731%	4.879%
Nat. Steel	8.775%	4.728%
Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	11.850%	4.541%
Arab Aluminium Ind.	8.042%	3.255%
Jo. Electricity	50.795%	2.251%
Universal Ins.	45.488%	1.532%
Jo. French Ins.	38.734%	1.305%
Int. Contracting & Ins.	15.785%	0.899%
Qar Al-Sharab	13.235%	0.587%
Holy Land Ins.	10.570%	0.358%
Jo. Gulf R. Ea. Inv.	5.682%	0.251%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
3/8	48.871%	3.819%	4.855%	43.053%
4/8	25.271%	1.883%	3.884%	69.180%
5/8	32.590%	4.09%	3.835%	34.384%
7/8	50.948%	8.886%	5.751%	34.435%
8/8	34.699%	1.337%	4.073%	59.990%
Weekly Average				
This Week	38.418%	3.183%	4.398%	54.005%
Last Week	35.854%	4.292%	4.043%	55.809%

Bonds & Notes

Development Bonds

- Maturity 1990, 8 1/2% per annum, 15 bonds for JD 158 (8.8.88)
- Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 198 bonds for JD 171 (7.8.88)
- Maturity 1988 7 1/2% + m. per annum, 18 bonds for JD 3,203 (7.8.88)
- Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 305 bonds for JD 132 (7.8.88)
- Maturity 1991, 8 3/4% per annum, 42 bonds for JD 479 (8.8.88)
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/4% per annum, 12 bonds for JD 735 (8.8.88)
- Maturity 1988, 7% per annum, 70 bonds for JD 735 (8.8.88)

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	OFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/16
2 M	7 7/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/16
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/16
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/16
1 Year	8 3/4	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	9 M 8 7/16
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH 9-8 7/8	0 1/8-5 5/8	6-7 1/2	7 7/8-7 1/2	
2 MTHS 9-8 7/8	0 1/4-5 3/4	6 1/4-7 3/4	8-7 5/8	
3 MTHS 9-8 7/8	6 3/8-5 7/8	6 1/4-7 3/4	8 1/8-7 3/4	
6 MTHS 9-8 7/8	6 1/2-5	6 1/2-8 1/4	8 3/8-8	
1 Year 9-8 7/8	6 3/4-6 1/4	8 1/4-8 1/2	8 5/8-8 1/4	

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., D.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 10.8.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 8.8.88	Friday 5.8.88	Monday 8.8.88
DEM	1.9000	1.6690	1.8758
SFR	1.5857	1.5757	1.5615
FRF	6.3950	6.3675	8.3255
DFL	2.1435	2.1315	2.1145
LIT	1,399.50	1,393.00	1,381.50
CAS	1.2097	1.2050	1.2075
YEN	133.97	133.12	132.75
£	1.7022	1.6977	1.7130
GOLD	432.25	432.10	433.75
SILVER	8.78	8.89	8.81

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	100	105	\$	371.4
L. Lire	1.06	1.11	£	827.7
S. Lire	10.5	10.7	DEM	195.7
I. Dinar	400	450	SFR	234.4
K. Dinar	1320	1330	FRF	58.1
E. Pound	180	170	Yen(100)	277.5
U.A.E.Dh	102	103	DFL	173.3
O. Riyal	102.5	103.6	SKR	57.3
O. Riyal	972	982	LIT(100)	26.6
6. Dinar	990	1000	6FL(10)	93.6

Economic Scene

Huge deficits in current accounts

AMMAN (Star) — According to Jordan Economic Monitor, issued in July 1988, the Central Bank figures, of the 1987 balance of payments, showed a deficit of JD 118.4 million, or 7 per cent of gross national product in the current account, at market prices. This is the largest deficit since 1983 and way above the deficit of JD 16.0 million in 1986. The balance of payments shows that this deficit was covered by a net external borrowing of JD 755.9 million and a net

loss in foreign reserves, of JD 36.6 million. The discrepancy of JD 5.6 million was attributed to net errors and omissions. Moreover the proceeds of expatriates' remittances in 1987 dropped to JD 317.7 million from JD 414.5 million in 1986. The unprecedented drop of 23.3 per cent was caused by a dollarisation tendency. However it was reported that remittances in the first quarter of 1988 are back to the level of 1986.

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7490-00
K. Dinar	0.28370-00
B. Dinar	0.37895-05
O. Riyal	3.6390-10
O. Riyal	0.38495-05
L. Lira	349.75-.25
UAE (Dh)	3.6725-.35

Source: A.S.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

Gold in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of Gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4,000 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4,800 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5,800 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,300,000

Ounces..... JD 180,000
(10 cm x 31 gramme)
Reshadi Pound..... JD 34,000
(Seven grammes)
Sterling Pound..... JD 38,000
(Eight grammes)

Source: Yousef Abu Sars, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold price (in US dollars per troy ounce):

London	432.25 Bid
Paris	429.32 Fixed
Frankfurt	431.96 Fixed
Zurich	432.00 Bid
Hong Kong	434.00 Bid

Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London were as follows:

£	1.7139-44
SFR	1.5685-96
LIT	1362.25-75
FRF	6.3180-80
DEM	1.8724-32
DFL	2.1145-88
BFL	39.125-2125
DKR	7.1050-1100
NKR	8.7900-30
SKR	8.4200-20
YEN	132.82-72
ASS	13.15-18
CAS	1.2060-90
S.Pas	123.26-31
F. Mark	4.4220-40
G. Drach	149.75-150.40

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a presentation of 67 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market listed in the following order: 1-10 companies whose share prices increased, 11-55 companies whose share prices decreased, and 56-67 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

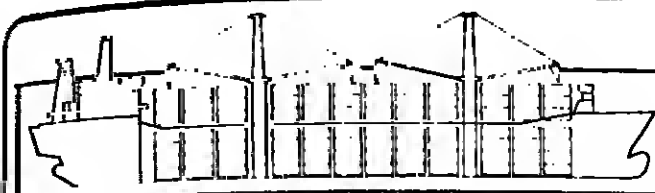
	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.420	1.430	+0.010
2. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.240	1.250	+0.010
3. Holy Land Ins.	1.250	1.160	-0.090
4. United Ins.	0.960	0.970	+0.010
5. Jo. Leasing Corp.	0.600	0.560	-0.040
6. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.520	2.550	+0.030
7. Jo. Petroleum Rel.	7.350	7.370	+0.020
8. Jo. Worsteds Mills	4.580	4.800	+0.220
9. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.220	1.230	+0.010
10. Public Mining Co.	1.310	1.330	+0.020
11. Arab Bank	110.000	107.500	-2.500
12. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.530	2.470	-0.060
13. Bank of Jordan	14.800	14.700	-0.100
14. Housing Bank	1.880	1.850	-0.030
15. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.720	1.710	-0.010
16. R. Es. Fin. Corp.	18.000	15.000	-3.000
17. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.380	1.360	-0.020
18. Jo. Securities Corp.	0.770	0.750	-0.020
19. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	2.080	2.000	-0.080
20. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0.580	0.520	-0.060
21. Nat. Portfolio Securities	0.700	0.670	-0.030
22. R. Es. Inv. Co.	0.480	0.440	-0.040
23. Darco	0.550	0.500	-0.050
24. Inma Inv. & Fin. Facilities	0.670	0.680	+0.010
25. Jo. French Ins.	4.800	4.600	-0.200
26. Universal Ins.	1.110	0.900	-0.210
27. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-ins.	1.080	1.050	-0.030
28. Oer Al-Sheeb	0.440	0.410	-0.030
29. Int. Contracting & Inv.	0.210	0.180	-0.030
30. Petra Projects	0.720	0.680	-0.040
31. Tajirco, Eq. Hire	0.780	0.770	-0.010
32. Liveslock & Poultry	0.720	0.710	-0.010
33. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	0.320	0.270	-0.050
34. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.200	1.180	-0.020
35. Arab Pharm. Mgtl.	1.980	1.910	-0.070
36. Jo. Dairy	0.890	0.980	+0.090
37. Jo. Paper & Cardboard	3.120	3.100	-0.020
38. Jo. Pipe Mgtl.	1.260	1.240	-0.020
39. Ralla Ind.	0.800	0.750	-0.050
40. Jo. Glass Ind.	0.970	0.850	-0.120
41. Jo. Spn. & Weav.	0.770	0.730	-0.040
42. Jo. Lime & Silc. Brick	0.210	0.150	-0.060
43. Oer Al-Oawa	1.520	1.510	-0.010
44. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.830	1.560	-0.270
45. Arab Paper Converting & Tr.	0.310	0.300	-0.010
46. Nat. Steel	2.880	2.650	-0.230
47. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1.230	1.200	-0.030
48. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.580	1.460	-0.120
49. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.510	1.470	-0.040
50. Aladdin	1.230	1.170	-0.060
51. Jo. Rock Wool	0.810	0.570	-0.240
52. Jo. Ind. & Mach.	0.830	0.800	-0.030
53. Nat. Cable & Wkr Mgtl.	1.000	0.980	-0.020
54. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.120	1.090	-0.030
55. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.590	2.430	-0.160
56. Cairo Amman Bank	28.000	28.000	0.000
57. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.500	1.500	0.000
58. Petra Bank	1.970	1.970	0.000
59. Al-Mashrek Cur. Ex.	14.000	14.000	0.000
60. Jo. Fin. House	0.820	0.920	+0.100
61. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	0.000
62. Jo. Electricity	1.580	1.580	0.000
63. Jo. Nat. Lines	0.880	0.880	0.000
64. Gen. Inv.	1.280	1.260	-0.020
65. Jo. Press/Al-Rai	3.500	3.500	0.000
66. Jo. Tanning	2.000	2.000	0.000
67. Ind. Com. Agr.	1.230	1.230	0.000

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba daily Kuwaiti newspaper on 8 August 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	1.130	0
Gulf Bank	0.480	-0.005
Com. Bank	0.360	0
Kwt. Ahil Bank	0.420	-0.005
Kwt. M.E. Bank	0.420	+0.020
Bergan Bank	0.345	0
Kwt. Fin. House	0.560	0
Int. Inv.	0.180	-0.002
I.F.A.	0.104	+0.002
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.114	-0.002
Ahila Inv.	0.102	+0.002
Gulf Ind.	0.370	+0.010
Kwt. R. Es.	0.255	+0.007
United R. Es.	0.120	0
Nat. R. Es.	0.218	0
Kwt. Project	0.085	0
Nat. Ind.	0.510	+0.010
Met. Pipes Ind.	0.375	+0.026
Pharm. Ind.	0.240	0.014
Public Stores	0.188	0
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.020.5	0
Mobile Tel.	0.410	-0.010
Kwt. Computers	0.188	+0.002
Livestock T.T.	0.240	-0.014
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.070	+0.002
Bahrain & M.E. Bank	0.047	0
Coast Inv.	0.118	-0.002
Arab Inv.	0.038	-0.001

11 AUGUST 1988



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Tanya Karpinskaya Katya Zelenko P. Antokolskiy	12.8.88 12.8.88 5.8.88
B) Australia	Baltic	G. Pyas SK. Zalk	5/8/88 26.8.88
C) Yugoslavia + Med. (Conts.)	Jadranske	A. Trader Pharos A. Trader Kairoa	1.8.88 18.8.88 31.8.88 31.8.88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kots Berani Kots Wirame Kots Raja Kots Naga Kots Timur Kots Bakli	1.7.88 5.8.88 15.8.88 23.8.88 16.9.88 28.8.88
E) GOR + North Continent of Europe (Conts.)	D.S.R.	S. Jaehn Niedersburg Pritzwalk	8.8.88 20.8.88 29.8.88
F) Europe-Far East (Ro-Ro)	Hurt	Hual Tracer Hual Favorita Hurt Tracer	31.7.88 10.8.88 31.8.88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	W. Lokietek Z. Wl. Wnza Z. Stary	4.6.88 28.8.88 15.9.88
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Qasbi Liberty Conilo	T.S. T.S. T.S.	T.S. T.S. T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Knwar Egypt	Mansoura Jarashi	2.7.88 22.7.88
J) Romania	Nmcom	Fagel Filizorn Tazlau	10.7.88 5.8.88 8.8.88
K) India	Jugo	Pazin	18.8.88

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 51, departing Venice 1 August, Ravenna, 2 August, arriving Aqaba 12 August 1988.

— C.U.R. Benjamin, Voyage No. 52, departing Venice 16-17 August, Koper 18 August, Ravenna 20 August, arriving Aqaba 28-29 August 1988.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 53, departing Venice 1 September, Ravenna 3 September, arriving Aqaba 13 August 1988.

— C.U.R. Benjamin, Voyage No. 54, departing Venice 21

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialities, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Textiles & Ready-made clothes

The Middle East Marketing Co., Ltd., NEMCO.

X-Ray Building, 6th Floor, 157/3 Asoka, Sukhumvit 21, Bangkok 10110, Thailand.

City Plaza Co., Ltd., A.J. JEFFERY, Overseas Manager, 831 Patchburi Road, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Addinout Enterprises Corporation, Wu Chingjiao (James C.J. Wu), Operational Director, 92-3, Chuanglang Road, Hsinchuang Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C.

11 AUGUST 1988

Turkey

Aip Dia Ticeret Ltd., Bulant Gordi, General Manager, Amedali Cadedal Burmal Han No. 8, P.O. Box 261, Telex: 22827 letg tr., Eminonu, Istanbul, Turkey.

Soyek Tekatli vs Sanayi Urun Ler, Dia Ticeret A.S., Laleli, Aga Ceams Sok. Akgun Apt. No. 15/5, 34490 Beyazit — Istanbul, Tel: 527 97 07, Tlx: 23832 Soym tr, Turkey.

Senay Ve Ticeret Ltd Sirkati, Gunee Inaat, Ataturk Bulvarı Interbank Uslu, No. 6/1 — Gaziantep, Turkey.

Impa Imalet Pazariama San. Ve Tic. Ltd., Maye Sok. N. 8/8 G, Gayretape — Istanbul, Tel: 172 76 15-18, Tlx: 27563 Ornu tr, Turkey.

Gonkes Dia Ticeret A.S., Yildiz Posta Caddesi Dademan Istanbi, N. 48, Kat, 1 D-4-5.

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Far East (Container + RoRo + Conv.)	Mital O.S.K. Line	Encouragement Arc Aaloo Marine Aca Ghika Shunat Manu Alphe Challenge	7/8/88 11/8/88 24/8/88 30/8/88 2/8/88 8/9/88
B) South Europe (Container + RoRo Conv.)	Suden Shipping Line Ltd.	White Nile V. 6/88 Blue Nile V. 7/88	8/8/88 27/8/88
C) U.S.A.-Canada (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	F. Frontenac Allegre Camtux Yuan Arrow Pride Rizal Arkes Ereaga	07/8/88 15/8/88 20/8/88 04/9/88 10/9/88 18/9/88 18/9/88
D) North Cont. Ports (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Liate Trinta Bergen Arrow	17/8/88 13/8/88 5/10/88
E) Red Sea Ports (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line National Maritime	Alidral V. 10/88 Alidral V. 11/88 Alahrem 2	7/8/88 20/8/88 13/8/88

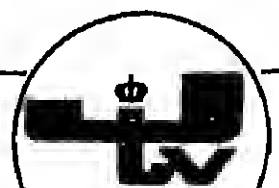
Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN, in Aqaba 26 April, 7 May 1988. Dates R/V 27.02-07.05: SA 31.03-03.05 Oureton R/V 71 days. SA 38 days.

— EFDIUM JUNIOR III, in Aqaba 23 May 1 June. Dates R/V 07.04-01.06 SA 17.04-01.06. Duration R/V 58 days. SA 35 days.

— HITTEEN II, in Aqaba 13 June 24 June. Dates R/V 07.05 — 24.06. SA 21.05-24.06. Duration R/V 50 days. SA 35 days.

The above three vessels are



Your TV guide

Jordan Television

Channel

2

Thursday

8:00 Lucky Luke
8:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with guest Herve Vlierd
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Throb
9:10 Remington Steele
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film "Conspiracy of Love" with Robert Young and Drew Barrymore

7:15 Classical Music
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Mr. Belvedere
9:00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: An interior decorator thinks of undergoing plastic surgery
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film: "The Migrants" — High caliber portrait of an earth mother who breathes life into her clan even in the face of her own despair.

Sunday

8:00 La Chence aux Chances with Colette Renard
8:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French

Friday

5:30 French Feature Film "Le Pêche" — A famous police inspector is called to investigate a



New mini series "Menace Unseen," starts Friday at 8:10

Jewel theft that has baffled the local police.

7:00 News in French
7:15 Documentary about the uses of electricity in slaughterhouses.

7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records — Two French mountaineers climb the Eiffel Tower

9:10 New mini series Menace Unseen — A computer-orme thriller set in the world of hi-tech. Ian Ogilvy plays Dunoon Frae, who tries to solve the bizarre murder of a colleague.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Falcon Crest
11:10 Three's Company

Saturday

8:00 M'es tu vu? A famous Peruvian opera singer is kidnapped.
7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus
7:30 Classical Music
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Check It Out

9:10 The Rose Red City — Explorer and Arabist John Burckhardt's curiosity is aroused by tales of a wondrous city in the mountains of Wadi Mouse. Defying death at the hands of those who suspect him as a spy, Burckhardt, becomes in 1812 the first outsider to visit Petra in over a thousand years.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Magnum
11:10 Family Towers

Monday

8:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres
8:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Weekly Sports Magazine
7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Perfect Strangers
9:15 Enemy at the Door
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film "Angel Dust" — Jean Stapleton is hard to resist as a worried, understanding Mom whose boy goes berserk after an encounter with Angel dust.

Tuesday

5:30 Le Monde est à Vous, with guests Linda de Souza, Sacha Dietel, and a Chinese chef.
8:00 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Saleh Medi
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Clarence: Clarence turns to carpentry to keep his mind off the unorthodox sleeping arrangements.

9:10 Campaign: Sarah's plan has worked: all eyes are now on the Prime Minister. She must now ensure that no one notices his mental disability caused by a slight stroke. Her effort with Nick is over, but she is still having problems at home; Paul and Helen are trying to gain custody of Daniel. As everyone awaits the results of the general election, Gordon and Stephen arrange a press launch for their rival agency, unaware of David's plans to discredit them.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Hunter
11:10 Perfect Spy: Scotland Yard pays close attention to the information Magnus brings them on the Communist Czech regime.

Wednesday

8:00 La France e la Carte this week featuring cuisine from Lyons

8:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus with Las Colmenares and Venessa Paredes

7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Three Up, Two Down
9:00 Documentary: Space on Earth, Part 5: Filmed in Britain and France, the programme illustrates various approaches to conservation and finding alternative uses for old buildings

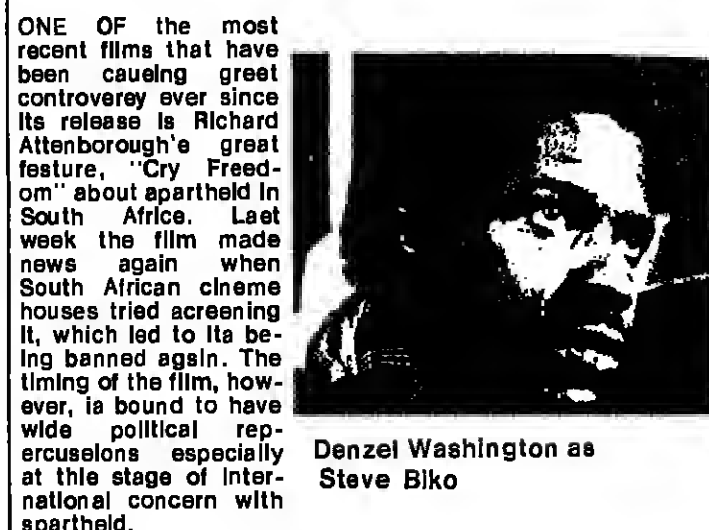
9:30 Twilight Zone: An old woman tries to regain her youth.

10:00 News in English
10:20 New Mini-series The Fifth Missile — With a powerful cast including Sam Waterston, David Soul, Robert Conrad, Yvonne Mitchell, and Richard Roundtree, this edge-of-the-seat action mini-series takes you aboard the nuclear submarine, USS Montana, for high adventure and suspense. For the crew of the Montana threatens to turn a training mission — "Operation Fire" — into horrifying reality.



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Cry Freedom in black and white



Denzel Washington as Steve Biko

"Cry Freedom," however, is not a political documentary as such — it does not, of course, show actual contemporary footage of events. Attenborough's film is mainly and primarily a feature film but one that has serious political and human implications — it shows what life is really like for black South Africans and their leaders.

The main story of the film is (supposedly) that of Steve Biko (played by the American Denzel Washington), the black hero who founded and led the "black consciousness" movement and who was tortured to death in jail ten years ago — a story that remains intensely relevant to contemporary South Africa and can provide a sharp focus for life in the black townships.

But Biko is not the only or even main protagonist of the film. To make the story appeal to mass western audiences, Attenborough as director and producer of the film had to plant a white hero for viewers to identify with — thus the character of newspaper editor Donald Woods, (portrayed by Kevin Kline), who is more often than not the main protagonist of the film. The whole story of Biko is shown through the involvement of the liberal and outspoken Woods who championed Biko and then escaped from the country to stir up western opinion.

With two great portrayals by Washington and Kline as the two impressive protagonists of the film, and with authentic settings and impeccably professional filming and with an overall tone that is intensely moving without stooping to sentimentality, the main tragedy of "Cry Freedom" lies in the fact that it culminates in Woods's escape from South Africa and in the martyrdom of a great hero; Biko, a man who pressed home the central idea

of black self-respect and self-assertion. The painful fact is that after Biko's death (less than halfway through the film) all the emphasis is laid on the long and drawn out story of Woods's escape with its picaresque incidents and false alarms, a flight that is given epic grandeur, but one that takes the viewer together with Woods and his family outside the country, away from the heart of the problem leaving us with the tragic implication that freedom is only a far away cry!

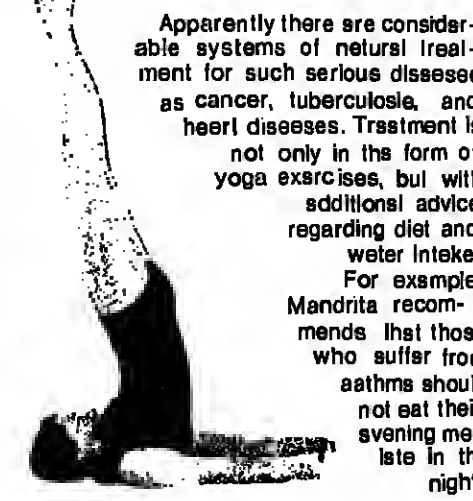


Kevin Kline as Donald Woods

Relax and stay

By Hind-Lara Mingo
Special to The Star

YOGA ORIGINATED more than 7,000 years ago in India and China. Since then it has been developed by yogis who have experimented with the use of their own bodies and minds. They have used their bodies as laboratories for experimenting with the different postures of yoga and their psycho-physical effects.



Apparently there are considerable systems of natural treatment for such serious diseases as cancer, tuberculosis, and heart diseases. Treatment is not only in the form of yoga exercises, but with additional advice regarding diet and water intake. For example, Mandrita recommends that those who suffer from asthma should not eat their evening meal late in the night.

Yogis noticed that animals instinctively cure themselves when sick. They started to imitate the peacock, for example, because it has a great power of digestion. Also locusts have a self-cure group sense. So, yogis began to imitate locust positions so as to see if they could get this group feeling. Hence, in yoga, physical animal postures are adopted to effect a psycho-physiological development of this system of exercises has brought mental effects which are psycho-physical facts.

Generally people take yoga to maintain the figure, the form of the body, and youthfulness. The system of exercise (because of glandular effects) keeps the system young for a much longer time.

The actual word, yoga, means the union of your personality with the inner nature, self-realization. One yoga posture is called asana, meaning without strain. The exercises to a lot of you, no doubt, look very complicated. But in actual fact yoga should never be practiced with too much strain. Mudra is another posture affecting the nerves and muscles to a greater degree than that of asana. More effort is put here, but still with no strain.

Did Ananda Mandrita has been doing yoga for 17 years, and teaching it for 12. She is a yogini (female yogist) who first learned this technique in the United States, and later trained in India. There, she learned all about the medical benefits of yoga.

By nine o'clock you should have finished dinner.

By doing yoga postures, Mandrita says, you gain various things. There is a distinct improvement in creativity. You learn mental techniques including meditation, visualization, concentration, and the utilization of mantra. This means to literally vibrate the mind. Our minds are constantly assailed by so many thoughts that we have a hard time controlling them. The sound of a particular mantra should bring harmony to the vibration of the mind.

In science, this psycho-physical aspect is well known. According to a scientific theory, all matter in the universe is in a state of motion. Sub-atomic matter in every living and non-living thing gives physical vibrations. All entities in nature that have a mind have psychic vibrations — and when the mental and psychic vibrations combine an "entitative" rhythm is formed. Thus each person has his own psycho-physical rhythm which can be effected by yoga.



absorption of calcium and iodine if your body is not absorbing them properly.

She explains that there are physical aspects to yoga as well. The exercises provide a balance in bodily hormones. Hormones affect the mind, so when a hormonal balance is achieved, the mind is consequently brought more easily under control.

People practise yoga for various reasons. Other than providing a good emotional balance, it helps you avoid unnecessary depression and negative emotions. If you are beset by fear, anger, anxiety, jealousy, nervousness, or hatred, you are robbing your body and yourself of energy, happiness, and peace of mind.

Melancholy and depression can be combated by exercises such as the "Fish" pose. Here the thyroid and para-thyroid glands are stretched in a particular direction, balancing the glands and their functions. This posture also helps the proper

absorption of calcium and iodine if your body is not absorbing them properly.

The "Bow" pose has a balancing effect on the adrenal gland, which is overstimulated in today's system of modern living. Our ancestors used to relieve their tension by immediate action. If faced by someone he did

young with yoga

not like, men used to fight him physically. Today, an employee who is constantly being criticized by his boss has his adrenalin running through his body with no outlet. Clobbering the boss is not a socially accepted way to act! The "Bow" could help this sort of employee to bring his adrenalin back into balance without the risk of being fired.

Modern systems of medicines introduce hormones into the body. Since this is an artificial system there are many side effects. The reason for these is that the body is not allowed to produce for itself the things it needs for a proper balance.

Sore throats, and tonsillitis can be helped by yoga. The "Rabbit" pose is for recuperating patients as well. It helps you to relax and improves meditation. Affected are the whole spinal cord and the fat on the stomach.

Nerine Bismok says: "I have been doing yoga on and off for 15 years, I feel that it has helped my muscle tone, in relaxing me, and making me less tense. If I miss a week of it, my body feels very uncomfortable."

Another woman says enthusiastically, "Every time I come out of a yoga class I feel an inner glow. I find this sport fantastic, and better than any other because you are giving from your soul." She also says that yoga has made her more conscious of the food she eats.

Yoga is not for those who like the jazzy music and rhythmic cadences of aerobics or for those whose motto in physical training is "no pain — no gain." Consider the exercise that typically ends a yoga session: you're flat on your back in a quiet, dimly-lit room. The instructor's carefully modulated voice guides you in tightening, then relaxing, first the toes, then feet, then ankles, and so on all the way up to the top of the head.

Strange as it may seem, it is the "quiet" aspect of yoga that can sometimes be the most difficult — when you are trying to empty your mind of all thoughts, but they insist on rushing in!

You need no fancy equipment to do yoga, just loosely fitting clothes, and a place of carpet or exercise mat. Also important is a willingness to take things slowly



— to give yourself a chance at that longer life yoga promises.

Mandrita is a member of Ananda Marga, which literally means path of infinite happiness. This organization sends people all over the world to teach yoga and to do service work. An education, relief, and welfare section part of the organization was established in 1983. Its activities include a progressive system of education based on the needs of human society in general, and the poor and needy in particular. It also offers programmes for the advancement of women, and medical care for the poor patient through charitable dispensaries.

Mandrita teaches yoga at Al-Ribat Fitness Centre. Classes are also available at the YWCA.

Cooling off can cost plenty

By Francine Ducroux
Star Staff Writer

IN THESE hot and sticky summer days, what could be nicer than a dip in the cool blue waters of a swimming pool? Unfortunately, getting too wet may dry up your pocketbook. Just dipping your big toe will cost from three to five dinars.

"At that price, I'd rather spend the afternoon in my bathtub," murmurs a dissatisfied swimmer. Municipal swimming pool, bathhouses, and clubs, which can be quite costly. We have surveyed a selection of those available in Amman. To begin, let's look at a few who accept visitors without a membership card.

Holiday Inn: 5 JD; half-price for holders of diplomatic passports. There's no chance of swimming lengths in this small, tear-drop shaped pool, however. This is the place for old duty swimmers to meet.

It's very cozy. Everyone knows each other; it's a real atmosphere," says a regular. One young woman does complain about the feeling "on

view" for the customers frequenting the terrace of the bar. Individual membership is 200 JD for the season, or 70 JD per month. Other prices are available for couples and children.

InterContinental Hotel: 4 JD or 5 JD on weekends. No reductions. The pool is a rectangle 20 metres long. The management metres to sell family memberships, "to make our clients more comfortable." Again we find the restriction noted above, of the race of the bar overlooking the pool. When the hotel is preparing for wedding celebrations the pool is often closed at 4 p.m. for individual membership JD 120 for the season or JD 50 per month. Special rates for families.

Amra Hotel: JD 3, and JD 5 on the weekend. Reductions on memberships for embassy staffers. Family atmosphere with lots of children, and there's a small pool for the little ones. Sunshine all day on a rectangular pool of more than 20 metres in length which allows for real

swimming.

"The space is spacious and open here. The pool is new, and very clean, and you don't feel you're being watched," approves a client. On the downside, you may have to wait as much as 45 minutes to be served a cold drink. Individual season membership JD 150, or for a family of four, JD 400.

Tyche Hotel: This 14 metre pool was just opened this summer. JD 3 per day, a bit expensive for the size of space, but the membership is a better deal: JD 25 per month. Towards 4 p.m. the sun disappears behind the hotel.

Regency Hotel: JD 3 for the pool and sauna but admission is restricted to hotel guests, and foreigners. Situated on the 19th floor, this indoor pool has a magnificent view of the city. Open all year round. Annual membership JD 300 for a family of four.

Al-Ribat Fitness Centre: 2 JD. Small pool 10 metres long in

this centre on Mecca Street opposite Pizza Hut. Monthly membership JD 15, with access to the sauna, weight room, and squash courts for JD 25.

The above pools are accessible without membership cards, on payment of the daily fees. Those that follow are open only to guests (in the case of hotels), members, or visitors accompanying members.

Marriott Hotel: The cream of the crop: indoor and outdoor pools, sauna and weight room in a "jet-set" atmosphere. To become a member set aside JD 300 for the first year and JD 300 for each subsequent year. Guests of members, JD 4 per day.

Plaza Hotel: At the foot of the landmark Housing Bank building this 15-metre pool is surrounded by buildings. Individual membership JD 150 for the season; special family rates. Guests of members, JD 3 per day.

Sport City. The only really "serious" swimming facility in Amman has an Olympic size pool, a diving pool, and a smaller one for children. For winter, there is a 25 metre pool indoors. Also free access to seven tennis courts, five squash courts, and ping pong tables. Family atmosphere is much more relaxed than that at the hotels and clubs with a majority of Jordanians. Family Membership is JD 250 for the first year, then JD 25 per member for the following years. Individual membership for the summer is JD 2. Friends of members pay JD 3 per day.

Royal Automobile Club: The most "yuppy" of the meeting places in Amman. Each year a committee screens applications for memberships from applicants who must be sponsored by at least two members of the club. Those lucky enough to pass the screening pay JD 500 for membership, and use the 15 metre pool, tennis and squash courts, and bowling alley. Guests of members pay JD 2 per day.

Published in Le Jourdain, 14 July, 1988.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

SONY

Super Betamax

Beta

SONY

People & events

• Saudi Arabia, drawing away more people from us, including British Airways, Eric and Sylvia Burdon, and daughter Danielle who celebrated her second birthday on 7 Aug. To say goodbye and welcome their replacements Brian and Ann Cannadine, Eric and Sylvia gave a poolside bash at their Abdou home, where the Cannadines will also reside. Against this beautiful setting, many friends talked, recalled previous events and dined lavishly to the piano music of a young Polish lady. Present were Dr Sami Khoury and Greta, Colonel Tony Gardner and Doris, Merlin and Pat Thomas, Denny Kaye, Steve and Erica Collier with guest Helen Borisovic, Cedric and Jeannette Mortier, Phil and Liz Menaley, Michael Ryan and fiancee Maureen Powell, David and Caroline Whitbread, Peter and Anna Ruch, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, Doug and Luce Marine Robertson, Anne O'Neill, Eric and Valerie Gill, who are also leaving soon, being transferred to Australia. John Clifton, Japanese Embassy's Mr and Mrs Hietzugu Shimizu, David and Hatidhe Latta, Mr and Mrs Sami Biter, Mr and Mrs Khaled Biter, and Annel Naeer, Brian and Hezel Cooper and daughter Helen, Alletair Lyon, and many other friends. For the information of friends who go to London, Sylvia and Danielle will be there at first, with Eric flying in from Saudi Arabia as often as possible, but that doesn't mean we don't expect them to visit Amman often. Godspeed, and don't forget us, and a warm welcome to the Cannadines.

• A quiz night of fun was held last week at the YWCA. People at each table gave written answers to questions posed by Besem Faraj. The way you were not embarrassed if you didn't know the answers!

First prize — a dinner for ten at the Jordan InterContinental Hotel went to Blad Khoury's team, and second prize, to Or Marwan Mueheher's table, was ten CJC shirts.

Organizing this event was the YWCA Youth Committee. Rudain Kawi, who tried to calm the excited crowds, quiz masters Rene Abu-Zaid and Bessem Abujaber, co-ordinator Anwar Sa'ati and team Rihani, who gave away the many prizes such as flowers, beer, and T-shirts, donated by the Flower Club, CJC, Amin Kawi and Sone, Abujaber Co. and Anwar Sa'ati.

• If you think planning a wedding is a lot of work, just imagine the activity in the Egyptian village of Bashbish on Monday as 100 couples from all over the world got married in a three-day festival of music, feasting, and romantic rides in horse-drawn carriages. Village residents went all out to welcome the visitors — every house was painted white, bread baking went on for eight days, and children rehearsed their parts in the mammoth ceremony.

Why Monday? Because 8/8/88 seemed like a momentous date. Why Bashbish? Because this village 150 km north-west of Cairo is famed for producing happy marriages, and boasts of having no divorces at all!

• It's a pity most national days seem to be concentrated in the summer, and in winter we all have to hibernate. Well, Belgium's was also a summer day, lovely and breezy, with Ambassador Guido Vansina and Anne-Marie receiving with their imp of a son, Steven, who seemed to have all Amman's ladies hooked, as they followed him about the house chasing kisses. Government officials included Finance Minister Henne Odeh, Khalil Othman and Sheher Bak, Sami Dammo, Polish Charge Merlan Dabrowek, Guy and Hana Beroudau, Ziegfried Holtkemper and wife Carola Mueller, MEA's Mr and Mrs Eli Chousli, Belgian Embassy's Lella Kerdos, just back from a Turkish holiday, Bishop Salim Seyegh and Monseigneur Raoul Najjar, Nazih and Able Azar, Nabil and Clara Nazzei with son Michael and new daughter-in-law Yole (congratulations and have a long, happy life together), JTV's Lina Gress, Semir and Meha Khalifeh, Romanie a Mr and Mrs Hlreese Octevien, France's Jean-Francois Dobelle, Sweden's Olaf Huldgren, and the Belgian community in Jordan with 15 visiting air hostesses. Among ambassadors present were Iraq's Ghatti Jasssem Hussain, who had to leave to attend the final Arab Trophy Football game, which his team won, Kuwait's Suleiman Al-Fasam, Oman's Basim Al-Faraj, Egypt's Ihab Wahbe and Ummia, India's Mr and Mrs Gurcharan Singh, US's Rocky and Michelle Suderth, Indonesia's Dr and Mrs Sumaryo Suryokusuno, Br-

tain's Tony Reeve, Japan's Makoto and Ako Watanabe, Greece's Henni and Inge Vafelides, Brazil's Felix and Isabella De Faria, France's Patrick Leclercq, Spain's Ramon Rozio Armengod, Chile's Carlos and Monona Derpach, Canada's Michael and Linda Bell, with daughter Caroline, Germany's Harwig Bartels, Italian Luigi and Giovanna Amaduzzi, and Switzerland's Mr and Mrs Harald Borer, who all had fun, and as usual at great parties, it went way over the time specified on invitation cards.

• A party was given for the newlywed couple Alia and Imad Badran at the Jerusalem Hotel 1st Saturday by Alia's father Abdel-Latif Mar'i after the couple returned from their honeymoon in Europe. Attending the party were Mr and Mrs Ahmad Obeldat, Mr and Mrs Moudar Badran, Mr and Mrs Abdel-Kareem Mar'i and many more friends. The couple will be leaving soon for the USA where Imad will work in our Embassy in Washington and Alia will continue her university studies.

• Former President of the Water Authority Mouhammad Kilani and his wife have returned from Cyprus with their daughter Lubna after spending a week there.

• Congratulations to Khaled Rihawi and Hammam Kilani on passing their Tawjeehi exams, and well done. All the best in your future studies.

• Congratulations to Khaled Zaghloul and Fatime Nehlawi on their marriage. The wedding was held at the Marriott Hotel and was attended by a large number of family and friends.

• Sumeyya Kilani, daughter of

Major Mouhammad Resoul Kilani was married to Dr. Abdul-Kareem Abbedi a few days ago at the Rogeny Palace. The couple are currently on the UK on their honeymoon.

• Health Hydayya and Hala Hala were married a few days ago at the Plaza Hotel. A wedding reception was held by Prime Minister Rafiq Marwan Qasem, and the Royal court and the couple's uncle, Mr and Mrs Moudar Badran, and many friends. Congratulations.

• Five Egyptian pipers and drummers played typical country music, and even a Jordanian, Balail Aini, Balail, could draw the voices of hun-

dreds of people who came to congratulate Ambassador Ihab Wahbah and wife Ummia on the celebration of the 23 July Revolution in the lovely garden of their residence. As waiters offered delicious canapés and drinks, guests mingled, talking to members of the embassy, senior government officials, Arab and foreign ambassadors and friends. Yahya Ramlawi, Sami Al-Sharabi, Mohammad Al-Shadli, Nagi Ghatrili and others helped the Wahbahs and Military Attache and Mrs Aktham Shaded receive guests. Among Jordanian officials present were Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Foreign Minister's Nebil Al-Nimr, Hussein Hemmeni, (going to Washington as Ambassador) Mazen Neeshashibi, Semir and Maha Khellaf, Kheili Othman Minis-

ters Mohammad Hammouri, Hanne Odeh, Hisham Al-Khalib, Dr and Mrs Nasser Al-Aesad, Hani Khaswneh, Zuhair Aljouni and others, former ministers Mohammad Al-Khatib and Muhleddin Hussain and Aminah, Undersecretary of Occupied Territories Ahmad Datanani, General and Mrs Salem Al-Turk, General and Mrs Abdul-Hafez Mir'i, Colonel Fawzi Al-Tawil, Mu'tah University President and Mrs Ali Mahaldha, Al-Quds Open University President Dr Walid Kamhawi, Dr Akram Zu'aiter, Haj Mohammad Ali Bdeir and son Islem, Mohammad Fayez Al-Khalib, Sheikh and Mrs Taleb Al-Suhail, Ghaeem Aralal, Adnan Gheralbeh (Randa was out of town), PNC Speaker Abdul-Hamid Al-Seyah, Secretary General of The Council

of Arab Economic Unity Hassan Ibrahim, Brigadier and Mrs Abdul-Razzaq Al-Yahya of the PLC, and others. Arab Ambassadors were represented by Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Mohammad Al-Fahd Al-Isa, Kuwait's Suleiman Al-Fasam, Oman's Basim Al-Faraj, Lebanon's Butros Ziadeh, Algeria's Mohammed Bergham, Moroccan Charge

Mohammad Dilal, Foreign Ambassadors by India's Gurcharan Singh, Indonesia's Dr and Mrs Sumaryo Suryokusuno, Japan's Makoto Watanabe and Ako, Australia's Terry Goggin, Korea's Tae-Jin Park and Kim,

Yugoslavia's Zoren Popovic, who is now on holiday until September, Italy's Luigi and Giovanna Amaduzzi, France's Patrick Laclercq, Belgium's Guido and Anna-Maria Venelna, Swit-

zerland's Mr and Mrs Harald Borer, Canada's Michael and Linda Bell with daughter Caroline, Chile's Carlos and Monona Derpach, Canadian Embassy's Michael and Zella Chesson, Italian First Secretary

Guido Cerboni and Caterina, France's Jean-Francois Dobelle, Sweden's Olaf Huldgren, UNRWA's Ele and Jeanne Saaf, Chinese Charge Shi Yen-Chun, Journalists Mohammad Al-Sherif, Allstar Lyon, Talat and Rabeb (Mengo) Mel-

hae, Lamia Andoni, Ien Black, Mohammad Musa, Caroline Faraj, Perimeterians Rizq Al-Bateyneh and Deoud Suleiman, Issa Shehin, Elie and Semir Nuqul, and many other friends, including the Egyptian football team competing for the Arab Trophy won by Iraq.

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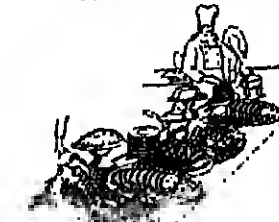
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THE JERUSALEM STAR

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Commitment for the cause

In his new conference Sunday evening, His Majesty King Hussein once again asserted Jordan's total and unequivocal commitment to the Arab cause, foremost of which is the cause of the Palestinian people. At the news conference, dedicated mostly to Jordan's recent decision of severing legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, the King's remarks disappointed all those who have been trying to fish in troubled waters and exploit the Jordanian measures in their campaign of slander and dissension. The King's remarks dispelled all fears that Jordan might act against the interest of the Palestinian brethren in the occupied territories or add to the herdship, put a decisive end to all speculations which claim that Jordan would abandon its role in the search for a just, comprehensive durable peace incorporating a solution to all aspects of the Palestinian problem.

Jordan thus will remain active and directly involved as a key party to the conflict by virtue of its dedication to the Palestinian cause and the fact that it has the longest confrontation lines with the common enemy. Jordan's primary goal is to end the suffering of Palestinians under occupation and help the Palestine Liberation Organization in its endeavour to create an independent Palestinian state.

The King's answer to the many questions put to him by foreign correspondents left no holes through which the enemies can penetrate. Any misjudgement or misunderstanding of Jordan's moves has been squashed. His Majesty explained that the Jordanian measures came in genuine response to Arab consensus and persistent PLO demands.

They represent a new stage of the unabated struggle which Jordan has been waging for more than 40 years in the service of the Palestinian people and their sacred cause.

On the domestic level, the King stressed that the exemplary national unity in Jordan will be fully maintained and further strengthened. Jordanians of all origin are full citizens enjoying equal rights and shouldering the same responsibilities.

Victory for the UN

As we hoped last week, Iran and Iraq have agreed on a ceasefire on the Gulf war from which would formally take place on the 20th of this month. Effectively the eight-year-long war is over, after it had exhausted both countries' human and material resources. Now, as an Iraqi official put it, the difficult but happy task of peace-making will begin.

Aside from the numerous positive gains of the war's end to all but those who benefited from its continuation, the victory is that of the UN's Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar. During this year, he has helped to reach an end to two major world conflicts, ironically centred in the Middle East region. The first was the Afghanistan conflict, where the Soviets are pulling out after eight years of occupation, and the second is the Gulf war.

These two important events this year will breathe life back into an otherwise lifeless world organization which for years has been impotent in dealing with major world crises. It is hoped that other regional conflicts will be settled not in the battlefield but in the halls of the United Nations.

One should be reminded of the principles which led to the creation of the United Nations in the aftermath of World War II. To avoid a repetition of that disaster the world nations joined in upholding the UN charter. It is precisely that charter which is still threatened by polarization, regional conflicts, aggression, and colonization.

The lessons and morsels which the nations of the world should understand from Vietnam, Afghanistan, the Gulf War, Angola, and the Arab-Israeli conflict can only come to rally to save the United Nations and its charter. The costs of war and destruction are unimaginable, and the people of both Iraq and Iran tell us so.

The next Lebanese president



Americans getting richer - but not much



View from the US

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

FOR MANY generations immigrants from all over the world have come to America because they saw there an opportunity, if not to get rich, at least to make a decent living.

Well, that opportunity is still there. Just look around at your local bank - tellers from Poland, from India, from Iran, a few blacks, and in the top management a few US old timers, whose ancestor came from northern Europe a hundred years or so ago. Look at the taxi drivers - from Bangladesh, from Honduras, from Greece. They're all here to make their way upwards, to study in many cases, and to live the good American life.

The fact that the unemployment rate is extremely low makes reality of their ambitions at this time. But the latest income statistics show that while American incomes are still going up, a little, they do not justify the extravagant hopes of some immigrants. The small increase in average incomes is almost entirely due to the expansion of social services since 1973. In many cases, employers offer special health insurance. Blue Cross/Blue Shield offers health protection for most people. The older ones get Medicare which pays 80 per cent of most major medical ex-

penses. And the infirm, those unable to be independent get Medicaid which takes care of an even broader range of medical needs.

So it is curious that possible for Michael Dukakis, the Democratic presidential aspirant, to say in a speech that "average family income in America is right where it was 20 years ago," while his Republican rival, Vice President Bush was saying about the same time: "Well, we can talk about the prosperity index. It's at a record high."

The rivals were reaching for evidence from different statisticians. Thus the most pessimistic bunch are at the Bureau of the Census. According to their calculations the average family income in 1986 was \$14,518, it was \$29,734 in 1973, and in 1988 \$29,458. While recording a tremendous growing since 1948 these figures indicate a loss of \$276 between 1973 and 1986.

Quite the contrary says the Bureau of the Economic Analysis which calculates that real per capita disposable income went up 21 per cent from 1973 to 1986.

While the politicians can take their pick, such a scientist, as Robert Rauscher of the Brookings Institution, explains:

"The Census Bureau did not include the cash value of all the social services that have come into American life in recent years. In addition, the Census Bureau did not take into consideration the decreasing size of families as a result of which a given income may go further. Nor did they consider the fact that average life expectancy is going up and provisions have been made for special financial privileges for people over 65. The Census Bureau has probably also overestimated the effects of two recessions."

Rauscher calculates that a more accurate estimate would be that American families income grew by one per cent per year from 1973 to 1986. That sounds realistic.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman, Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and/or addresses can be withheld upon request.

Admiration

MY FRIEND is not a politician, nor wishes to be one. But somehow the men who surround special feelings for the profession and its practitioners. In the beginning, my friend would call me every now and then to ask me if I had heard about this or that. Then, regardless of my answer, he would recite what he had heard on radios, in foreign newspapers and had been told by "politicians." The last source of information was always confidential. I was asked and he never confided in me. At one time, what my friend tells, of what he hears from his politician acquaintances, startles me on most occasions.

"The Gulf war will end in one month's time," he told me last month when no indications were visible to this effect. He predicted many important developments and in other parts of the world and most times he got it right. This fact bolstered his belief in politicians. In his opinion, a politician was a person who could see into the future, help shape it and leave his indelible marks on it. And to me, anybody who could do that was a person worth admiring and respecting.

Last week he called me and whispered into my ears what shocked and startled me. And indeed, in a few days' time my friend's prophecies were being fulfilled. I guessed that this could only mean that he had "friends" in high places. Naturally, he was very pleased with himself when I met him later. "See, I told you so," he kept saying. I must admit that we in the press were taken by surprise. We knew that something was going on and that some measures were being studied which could have an effect on Jordanian-Palestinian support. But in our wildest dreams we had not imagined such a drastic development taking place.



Memorandum

By

Osama El-Sherif

I asked my friend if he could explain to me why such a measure had really taken place. I was trying to play the role of a reporter minding a source, while my friend, whose only credentials were that he knew some anonymous politician somewhere in the innerlobes of government, played the role of "government official who wished not to be identified." But the funny thing was that he knew nothing about it. There was a limit to his knowledge. I immediately detected the line separating between what his sources told him and what his own interpretation was. He noticed my frustration and apologized. His view of the situation was shallow, mediocre and naive. At any rate, he promised to contact his politician friends to get some answers to my endless list of questions.

But he never did get to his sources simply because no one had time for him. During last week my friend's sources had temporarily dried up and he was thirsty for information. So he called me and I briefed him on the insignificant facts I had gathered. I told him that many questions remain unanswered and that the situation is still confusing. My friend agreed. I noticed a change in the tone of his voice. "I don't know if the politicians still know what they are doing," he said before hanging up.

My friend's frustration with politics and politicians was short-lived. Next morning

he appeared in my office bringing "fresh" news and analyses. And he did. He had met his politician friend the night before and got some answers from him. I listened emphatically. There were still questions to be asked and my friend wandered off his course once again. Then he recanted. He and his politician friend did not have all the answers. I told him that such a thing was expected and that only few people knew it all and that they were not necessarily politicians. He did not understand, and to admit I didn't either. But my friend had regained his absolute faith in the lords of politics. He left my office vowing to obtain all pertinent answers soon. He did not. And he knew that even his friend had a limit. He was unhappy with the situation and he spent hours listening to various radio stations or reading newspaper articles.

"I don't want to become a politician, but I wish to understand," he said to me. "They do... most of the time."

It was getting late and it was a beautiful summer's night with a full moon centred in the universe above us. I was getting fed up with trying to understand. "Let's go somewhere, drink coffee and smoke a cigarette," I said. "And what about your questions?" he retorted. "Never mind. The simplest answers always muffle the most difficult of questions." And off we went.

UK, USA,

Hands across the Atlantic

By Maggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — The relationship between Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan, the most recent in a long line of close personal bonds between leaders of Britain and the United States. Friendship between previous leaders of America and Britain, helped sustain the relationship through crises of all sorts.

But can such personal ties always be the left-hand glove for international relations of the scale that the United States and Britain have enjoyed? What about conflicting interests and changing realities that pull the two apart?

In an extraordinarily frank appraisal of the "special relationship," entitled "An Ocean Apart" and published by Hodder & Stoughton, TV presenter David Dimbleby and historian David Reynolds chart the course of economic, political and cultural exchanges between the two countries and the reciprocal influence they have had through times of peace and war.

The British colonized America in the early 1800s and governed it until independence in 1776. But it took a long time for this huge country to be truly outside the umbrella of what until recently was the British Empire, and to start its meteoric rise to become the world's richest nation.

The early 20th century saw America's industrial prosperity. By 1913 the United States had replaced Britain as the world's largest manufacturing nation, producing twice as much coal, three times as much pig iron, and five times the quantity of steel. In the 1920s most of this was still absorbed by the domestic US market. Britain was a far larger exporter sending 40 per cent of its manufactured goods abroad, whereas America exported only five per cent.

But America's big business groups, already being criticized for their wealth and power, needed to expand beyond America's shores, and many turned to Britain where there was no language barrier. They began an era of intense economic interdependence and rivalry.

The US decision to take a neutral stance at the outset of World War I in 1914 did not augur well for the

American-British relationship. The United States regarded the war as European, and Britain was contemptuous of that attitude. However the indiscriminate attacks by Germany on shipping - including American - forced the Americans to break what had been an uneasy neutrality and enter the war in 1917. It was their intervention with supplies, much-needed finance, and troops which finally forced the Germans to capitulate in 1918.

But the harmony between the two powers was short-lived. "At the heart of Anglo-American relations in the 20s were two issues: navies and finance. In these essential attributes of a great power Britain and America were in a class of their own. Together they set the framework within which lesser states would have to operate. But sea-power and finance were also the issues around which their struggle for supremacy centred. Unlike the pre-war rivalry between Britain and Germany it was a peaceful struggle, but no less intense or important for that," say the authors.

After the worldwide economic depression of the 1920s and the collapse of America's economy there was a new low in relations. "By the early 1930s relations between America and Britain were marked by bitterness and recrimination. They had fought on the same side in one war and they were soon to fight in another, but in the years between, without a clear common enemy and in the throes of world depression, their own rivalry became intense. In the process long-standing suspicions of each other's motives came to the surface."

In 1939, at the outbreak of World War II, when Britain and France declared war on Germany after its invasion of Poland, America once again proclaimed itself neutral. Although Britain was able to purchase arms from the United States the country was very limited in armaments and ranked only 20th among the world's military powers.

The surprise attack by the Japanese on the American base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in 1941, which left 2,400 dead and badly damaged the American naval fleet, was the cue for the Americans to declare war on Japan. In turn the German leader, Adolf Hitler, declared war on

America. The might of America once again helped a European victory. But it wasn't until the dropping of the first atomic bomb, the ultimate weapon, on Hiroshima and then Nagasaki, in 1945, that the Japanese would finally surrender. The alliance of Britain and America was the closest wartime alliance in modern history, but the relationship would never be as close again.

Britain was soon a declining power, while America's world influence was in the ascendancy. "The shift in military and political strength coincided with a similar shift in economic power. In 1963 Britain had the third strongest economy in the world, although it was only half as big as Russia's and one-eighth the size of the United States' (economy). By 1983 Britain had fallen to fifth place, with Germany third and France fourth."

In addition relations had been strained by differing policies over Suez, Vietnam and Korea. At the height of the Suez crisis in 1956 Britain learned the painful lesson that it was no longer a great power and that it was unable to manipulate American policy. Trying to exert military influence in the area Britain had the humiliation of knowing that it was economically and militarily impotent.

"From the 1970s onward the story of Anglo-American relations no longer lies at the heart of world affairs," write the authors. "Britain and America, as allies or as rivals, had shaped the first half of the 20th century, but as America matured as a superpower much of its diplomacy was conducted independently of the British influence that had helped to direct the second world leadership."

"As Britain declined in global power (its) foreign policy and (its) relations with the United States became peripheral to the vital issues of international affairs. Where Britain did matter it was often as one of the Western European states, as a member of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) or the EEC (European Economic Community), rather than by (itself)."

Maggie James is a member of the Academic File Research Unit.

View

point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

Can the PLO meet the challenge?

THE JORDANIAN decision, to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, is beginning to have its impact felt on the course of events in the Middle East. Israel seems to be confused, and is trying to determine the legal and political effects of the decision on the status quo which it has created and hopes to maintain in the occupied territories.

Israel's two major parties are still unwilling to accept the PLO, whose status as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people has been greatly enhanced as a result of the Jordanian decision, as a full partner in the peace process. But if peace negotiations take place the Israelis will have no choice but to deal directly with the PLO because no other options are available.

The United States is apparently preparing itself to an eventual inevitable dealing with the PLO as a key party in efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. The conviction, that the US administration must deal with the PLO, began to crystallize after two abortive attempts by US Secretary of State George Shultz to arrange talks with Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories. The Jordanian decisions have encouraged this conviction.

The question, however, is whether the consolidation of the PLO position, as the sole representative of the Palestinians, would make peace easier to achieve or has dimmed peace prospects. The PLO moves in the next few weeks or months will provide the answer to this crucial question. For it is the PLO which should now prove its capability of coping with the new enormous challenge and filling the political, economic, and psychological vacuum created by the Jordanian decisions.

The PLO, for instance, might not object to taking part in an international peace conference within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the ground of dual representation. The Jordanian decision has unequivocally resolved the question of representation and has been meant to dispel all PLO doubts concerning this particular issue and also to facilitate the organization's participation in the peace process. The PLO should respond in kind, not only to gratify Jordan because the Kingdom's basic goal is to end the suffering of Palestinians under occupation but also to contribute effectively to the realization of that goal.

The PLO also needs to reconsider its position towards UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for a settlement. After the Jordanian decision the PLO is expected to act as a government in exile rather than a revolutionary movement, and thus be bound by what is generally acceptable to the international community. Resolutions 242 and 338 are the limits set by the world community for a solution to the conflict.

It is the PLO then which is required to transform the Jordanian decision into a new phase of more active and sensible Palestinian struggle. Failure to properly handle the new situation, the decision which Jordan has been asked persistently to take, could only prolong and increase the suffering of Palestinians under occupation. Can the PLO meet the challenge?

THE JERUSALEM STAR 17

Ninth month of revolt begins

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian protesters Wednesday threw two firebombs at an army jeep in Ramallah's main Manara square, scorching a soldier in the face and hands, the army said. The 34-year-old soldier was hospitalized with moderate to light burns. It was the first soldier wounded by a firebomb since 15 June. According to army figures 457 soldiers have been injured by rocks or firebombs since the uprising began.

The army has in the past retaliated against firebomb attacks by leveling or sealing homes of suspected attackers.

The army also said it was checking a charge by 1st Lt. Orit Wolf that three army units in the West Bank had used dogs against Arab protesters.

Ms Wolf told the Haaretz daily that dozens of big dogs "were specially trained for attack. The Arabs are more afraid of them than of rubber bullets." The report was also carried by the Davar and Al-Hemlehar dailies. Meanwhile Hussein Swel, 14, was fatally shot in the head during a clash between soldiers and dozens of Arab youths hurling stones and bottles, according to a spokesman at a United Nations clinic in Qalqilya.

A military spokesman confirmed the death but denied that the youth had been shot. He said that a doctor at the clinic had told army investigators that there had been no signs of a bullet wound on Swel's body. The spokesman did not name the doctor.



An Israeli soldier shoots teargas cannister at Palestinian citizens

The army spokesman's version contradicted the account given to the Associated Press by a doctor at the clinic earlier Tuesday.

Palestinian youths snatched Swel's body from the UN clinic. Despite the curfew imposed on Qalqilya the boy was later buried in the town's central cemetery, Arab witnesses said.

Hundreds of Palestinians attended the burial, carrying the boy's body covered with Palestinian flag and shouting PLO slogans, the witnesses told the Associated Press. Soldiers surrounded the cemetery, but no clashes were reported.

Israeli troops shot and seriously wounded an 18-year-old Gzzen and wounded seven

other Arabs Tuesday as Palestinians marked the start of the ninth month of their uprising, hospital officials said. The army confirmed only two wounded and said that it was checking the reports of further casualties.

The violence erupted as commercial life was paralyzed in East Jerusalem and at least eight cities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in observance of a general strike called by pro-PLO underground leaders. Arab merchants shuttered their shops, and many of the 110,000 who work in Israel, stayed home from their jobs, Arab news reports and witnesses said. Buses and taxis also stayed off roads, most of which were deserted or blocked by protesters burning tires, witnesses said.

Another clash broke out in Hebron, when soldiers fired at protesters, wounding two, after they hurled stones at the city hall building and blocked a main road with burning tires, according to officials at a local clinic. The army confirmed that soldiers had fired live ammunition to quell a protest in Hebron, but said that it had no reports about injuries.

On the other hand the Israeli government bowed to US pressure Monday and said that it would consider pressing charges against a prominent Palestinian activist and end his detention without trial, Israeli army radio reported.

The government declaration, during a court hearing on Faisal Hussein's detention, came



A wooden cottage erected to lodge the owners of a destroyed house

Palestinian activists. In addition to the administrative detentions the army has also demolished 84 Arab homes and deported 29 Palestinian activists since the uprising began. "We don't think they're the way to go. We don't agree with Israel on that. We've had a very frank exchange," Murphy said.

The PLO Sunday appealed to the UN Secretary-General and the Security Council to shoulder their responsibilities in safeguarding the Palestinian people in the occupied territories in accordance with the international conventions and laws.

In a statement carried Sunday by the Palestinian News Agency (Wafa) a Palestinian official spokesman said that the Israeli troops had stormed the Shattil camp from all directions and used rubber bullets and tear-gas canisters. The occupation troops fired intensively and hurled tens of teargas canisters, which resulted in several suffocation cases and then resorted to brutal beatings against old men, women, and children. The troops declared the camp a military zone and prohibited ambulance from entering it.

The Palestinian official affirmed that the commission of this repulsive crime in the Shattil camp was a fresh proof of Israel's repressive intrigues against the Palestinian people. He pointed out that, while the PLO called on the international community to put an end to the Israeli tyrannical campaign, it reaffirmed its right to resist the occupation by all means.

In another development attackers, on Sunday, shot and wounded the traditional leader of an occupied West Bank village, a hospital official said. Abu Bakr Mustafa, 47, the village mukhtar of Bidya, was hit in the stomach four times and evacuated to Meir Hospital in Kfar Saba, where he was listed in medium condition, said Dr Avinoam Ellashiv, hospital deputy director.

Military sources said that Mustafa had been sitting outside his home with his children, when assailants had opened fire at a distance of 15 metres. One of his sons was slightly wounded in the hand, the sources said.

Israeli television said that Mustafa had probably been shot by Arabs. Israeli radio reported that the gunmen had fired a Soviet-designed Karl Gustav submachine gun. The army command said that it was investigating the report.

Ron Nachman, mayor of the nearby Jewish settlement of Ariel, said that Mustafa had collaborated with Israel. He also

said that it was the second attempt on Mustafa's life since the Palestinian uprising had broken out eight months before. "In April Arabs tried to blow up his home along with his wife and seven children," Nachman said in a telephone interview. "They put six gas balloons alongside the wall of his house and lit them," Nachman said that Mustafa had fired at his assailants for four hours before Israeli troops and Jews from nearby settlements had rescued him.

Underground leaders of the Palestinian uprising have issued several leaflets calling for the assassination of Arabs who continue to collaborate with Israel.

Meanwhile demonstrations continued in Jenin and the neighbouring camps on Saturday, and violent clashes erupted between the Palestinians, who hurled stones and empty bottles, and the Israeli troops, that responded with teargas canisters and live bullets. The troops also used the internationally prohibited Dumdum bullets which resulted in the grave injury of the Palestinian youth Mofid Mohamad Naser Al-Jabri, who was transferred to Al-Fitah Hospital in Nablus. In the neighbouring village of Rummanah a demonstration took place in protest against the deportation of eight Palestinians to South Lebanon, and the troops arrested eight youths from the village.

However the village of Qasbiya was still under curfew for 13 consecutive days, and it suffered from an acute shortage of food and medical supplies. Israeli troops waged an arrest

campaign, which resulted in the detention of nearly 50 inhabitants.

Palestinian flags flew in the cities of Tulkarm and Qalqilya, and Palestinian youths blocked roads and fought with the Israeli soldiers.

In the meantime, the occupation troops concentrated their presence in all the occupied territories Friday and besieged mosques in order to curb demonstrations after the weekly noon prayer. Helicopters were seen carrying observation and supporting missions for the Israeli troops whom the Palestinians bravely confronted in demonstrations which led to the death of a Palestinian in the city of Ramallah.

In Gaza Strip, violent confrontations broke out Friday in the suburbs of Nusr and Shujaiat in Gaza city and in the camps of Shati, Jabiyah, and Burej where Palestinian youths stoned the Israeli military patrols, burned tires blocked streets and destroyed a number of military vehicles.

In a related development, the National Merchants Committees in Nablus have distributed a leaflet in which they insisted on being a part and parcel of the Palestinian people who triggered the blessed uprising. The committees warned against speculation on prices, and exploiting the masses and voiced a commitment to boycott paying taxes and fines.

Israeli soldier chases teenagers in Ramallah

11 AUGUST 1988



Peace at last

Fighting rages: Iraqi soldiers in action at the battle field



Violation of human conventions: victims of chemical war

War of Cities: destruction everywhere due to the unprecedented war in modern history



11 AUGUST 1988

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — As dawn breaks over the Arab Gulf on 20 August Iran and Iraq's guns are to fall silent after eight years of war that left more than one million people dead and wounded. Peace talks to end one of the deadliest military conflicts since World War II will begin five days later in Geneva.

Iran's foreign minister said his country would immediately stop any military actions unless forced to respond to Iraqi attacks. "The restoration of peace will bring to the peoples of both countries victories far greater than those of war," UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday in announcing the ceasefire after three weeks of negotiations with Iranian and Iraqi officials.

"I have been assured by the two parties to the conflict that they will observe this ceasefire in the context of the full implementation of Resolution 598," the Security Council's demand for a comprehensive peace plan, said Perez de Cuellar. "The governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq have also agreed to the employment of United Nations observers as of the time and date of the ceasefire" scheduled to begin at 0300 GMT on 20 August, he said.

Perez de Cuellar is to announce details for a troop withdrawal, prisoners exchange or other elements of the UN peace plan.

The populations and economies of both nations were exhausted by a war fought with the deadliest modern weapons, but with tactics that evoked memories of the most brutal campaigns of World War I: set-piece battles, trench warfare, mustard gas attacks, human wave assaults.

A military solution had appeared farther away than at any phase of the conflict. The ceasefire now allows a solution with no victor, and no vanquished.

Thousands of Iraqis took to

the streets Monday night while joyously clanging pots and pans together and firing in the air after receiving the news of the ceasefire between them and Iran. Iraqi radio and television interrupted their normal programmes to announce the UN declaration of a ceasefire to take effect on 20 August.

The office of President Saddam Hussein announced a three-day holiday starting Tuesday so that the victorious Iraqis could celebrate this glorious event. The Armed Forces General Command communique broadcast on radio and television said "It is a great victory achieved by the Iraqis in the name of the Arabs and humanity."

Gulf War moves towards an end

The Iraqi reaction of firing in the air obliged airlines waiting to land in Saddam International Airport to take precautionary diversions.

Eye-witnesses said that the masses were singing and shouting slogans of praise of President Hussein and thanks for his leadership to this victory against Iran.

However Iranians on Tuesday greeted the announcement of the ceasefire date in the war between Iraq and Iran with a sense of relief mixed with scepticism that it will mean lasting peace.

Most feared that the shooting is to stop 20 August only at 7 a.m. (4:30 GMT), when the news came over Tehran radio. The announcement at the United Nations in New York came too late for the principal morning newspaper, Jomhuri Eslami.

"I heard it on the BBC much earlier," said a middle-aged man who declined to give his name. "Sure it's good, but I hope that there will not be years of discussions to achieve peace."

"Hopefully it means peace," said a hotel employee in the Laleh hotel, the former Imperial Hotel, "But celebrating? After so many victims?"

Negotiations are to start in Geneva on 25 August. The Algiers accord, signed in 1975 between Iraq and the then Empire of Iran was an attempt to settle the outstanding border disputes, especially over access to the Shatt-Al-Arab waterway. The delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers is Iraq's only outlet to the sea and the Accords set the

border in the middle of the waterway.

Meanwhile words of praise and offers of help cascaded Tuesday on the United Nations and Gulf War foes Iran and Iraq following the announcement of a target date to halt nearly eight years of carnage.

Mostly, though, world leaders halted the end of one of modern history's most vicious wars, in which weapons ranging from long-range missiles to outlawed chemical bombs unprecedented human carnage resulted in modern history.

US President Ronald Reagan called the announcement by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of a 20 August cease-fire an affirmation of a policy of strength and commitment. "Our forces in the Arab Gulf and those of our allies have demonstrated that we have the resolve and the staying power in the Gulf as well as in the Security Council when it comes to serving peace," Reagan said Monday.

The Soviet Union offered its assistance to Perez de Cuellar and expressed "great satisfaction" that Iran and Iraq decided to hold face-to-face peace talks, Foreign Minister Vadim Pavlov said Tuesday. "In our opinion, the decision has come not by a display of force, but by reason of the entire world community," he said.

The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, ordered an official holiday on Thursday in celebration of the cease-fire and the agreement to hold direct talks "and spare Islamic blood." Reports from Baghdad said Sheikh Jaber spoke to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein by telephone and congratulated him on the cease-fire and the Iraqi victory, which is a victory for the entire Arab nation.

The cease-fire led all news bulletins in the Arab states along the Gulf, which have faced the greatest threat from the conflict.

International intervention: wrecks of the Iranian Airbus airliner destroyed by the US cruiser Vincennes



Human losses: One million soldiers were killed and thousands were captured in the eight-year war without quarter



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By
Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

A new era for the UN

IRAQ ANNOUNCED, earlier this week, that it was willing to cease fire in the Gulf war provided that Iran declared its willingness to enter into direct talks immediately after the truce. This announcement opened a new, more optimistic, page in the history of that vicious war.

Iraq has proven once again that it stands for peace wholeheartedly and that it is ready to take any course of action that would lead the region to the dream of peace that has been elusive for so many years.

This is not the first time that Iraq tips the scales, in this conflict, in favour of peace. Iraq's president has addressed the Iranian people and leadership several times, pleading with them to save the region from the immense dangers of that war. Iraq has also accepted all mediations and offers to end the war. But this time around, Iraq's declaration is especially significant because it comes at a time when Iraq has been able to silence Iran's aggression on the battleground. There is nothing nobler than siding with peace, even when you are victorious.

This new page in the history of the Gulf conflict does not only hold a promise of prosperity and peace for the whole region but also has another important side-effect. It will restore a long-forgotten role for the UN which has been overlooked and glossed over many times and in many conflicts that have erupted in many parts of the world.

For the first time in several decades the UN has had a chance to prove its credibility and to recover its lost image as a peace-maker among nations. Many parties have often tried to undermine the UN and even to adopt its role in the world arena. These parties have often expressed their disregard for the UN because it reminded them of the futility of their endeavours. But the international organization has survived all of these plots. It remains to be seen, however, if the UN will indeed make use of this opportunity to regain its forgotten image.

Soviet Islam — caught between Iran, glasnost

The ethnic troubles in the Armenian enclave of Nagorno Karabakh scratch only the surface of the resurgent nationalism brewing in the USSR's vast and varied Asian hinterland. But the resolution of protests by the Christian Armenians will be nowhere as complex as the redressal of complaints from the Muslim communities, which are responsive to two parallel trends — 'glasnost' from Mikhail Gorbachev's Moscow and Islam from the twin southern sources of Iran and Afghanistan.

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — The imminent end of the Gulf War is different things to different people; for the Soviet Muslims it bears an important yet provocative set of contradictory messages against the backdrop of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika programmes for the whole country.

The biggest problem will be posed by the question of interpreting the events in Tehran. Debate on Iran's Islamic revolution has raged intermittently at Soviet Muslim seminars since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came to power in 1979. The debate gained a new edge after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the winter that year and ebbed and flowed in response to important crises in the Islamic world during the past eight years — from the soul-searching over the taking of hostages to the murder of civilians in festa of a 'liberation struggle', to the bloody Iran-Saudi confrontation in Islam's holiest shrine, Mecca, last year.

"Two distinct lines of thought are apparent, and these will continue to flow through most ideas in Muslim USSR," said a Soviet expert. These lines are that —

1. Islam has got a rough deal from Iran mainly due to the frequent and unpredictable intervention of the recklessly articulate and aggressive radicals in an increasingly moderate main body politic. It is high time Islam's violent image was mended by peace between Iran and Iraq, abandonment of harsh acts, and an emphasis on recovery and reconstruction; and

2. Radical Islam has been disappointed by Iran because of the circumstances in which Iran has sought for peace with Iraq. The ceasefire terms offered under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 may not be satisfactory for this school, and it may support a radical interpretation of what needs to be done to restore its position.

A further complication, according to experts, is provided by the fact that the Islamic peoples of the USSR are already replete — not only because of the opportunities offered by Gorbachev's glasnost policies but also because of anxiety that, unless the Muslims act now, other — non-Muslim — nationalities may extract greater privileges from Moscow, some at the expense of the Muslims. The Armenian protests in Nagorno-Karabakh have engendered a conflicting nationalist sentiment 'without parallel,' according to one expert, in post-war Soviet Central Asia.

Another lesson of the Armenian protests has been that, despite decades of sometimes brutal and sometimes benign Sovietization, most nationalities have retained their social and religious infrastructures. The effective role played by the Armenian church in the protests is cited as an example. The Ar-



Soviet Muslims face contradictory messages

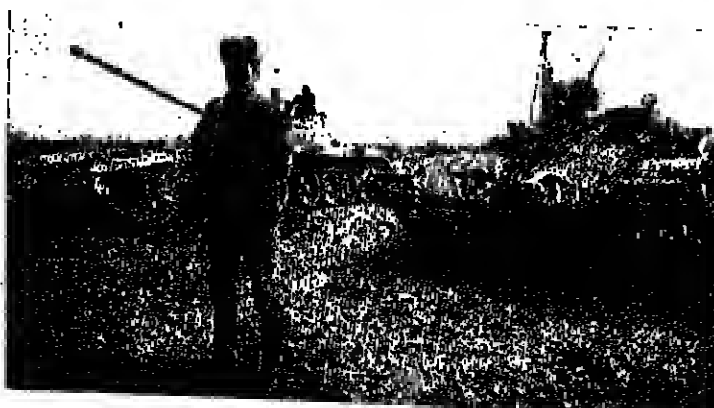
menian church is comparable to the organization and reach of the Muslim clergy in the USSR, although the latter is dismantled and only partly independent of Moscow's instruments of indirect control.

The role of the Muslims in the future events in the USSR is not to be discounted, however, according to qualified observers. In the immediate aftermath of the Soviet revolution, for example, Central Asian Muslims revolted against social stagnation and

backwardness of their clerics, but the protests took shape within the distinctly religious confines of mosques and madrasahs.

Although the movement emulated the republican upsurge of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in Turkey and the secular revolution of Reza Shah in Iran, the need to break away from the past and to resist the Russian presence gave it an increasingly Muslim flavour.

Soviets abandon Kandahar city



Soviet tanks roll out on well-defended exit routes

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Nearly 7,000 Soviet troops have abandoned what used to be Afghanistan's second-largest city, leaving young Afghan forces with the job of defending the devastated provincial capital, diplomats said Tuesday.

Most of the 6,750 Red Army troops were evacuated from Kandahar by air last week, but a huge column of armour and heavy equipment continues to wind its way cautiously north through western Afghanistan, according to the reports.

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad, quoting witnesses, said the last Soviet soldier, an officer, drove his jeep up to an IL-76 transport plane, walked up the ramp, then tossed his keys back in the seat for Afghans to drive away.

Kandahar's population of 200,000 has dwindled to 20,000 during the 10 years of war, according to western estimates. Kabul's Marxist government recently admitted that nearly 70 per cent of the city's buildings have been damaged or razed to the ground.

Western diplomats, quoting dispatches from Kabul, said Kandahar has been left to some 3,000 'young and apprehensive' Afghan troops to face the guerrillas with US help.

If Moscow sticks to its withdrawal timetable, half of its more than 100,000 troops should be out of Afghanistan by 15 August. Western Pakistan and guerrilla sources predict Kabul's communist regime will feel quickly the absence of Soviet military might.

The Iranian revolution in 1979 generated a tremendous sentiment bordering on revolt and rejection of the Soviet system but it largely fizzled out as events in Iran became bloodier over the years. The more conservative Muslim elements in the USSR questioned the violence and brutality on the fringe of what they recognized to be a popular movement, and they quietly dissociated themselves from 'that kind of Islam.'

But the residual influence of the Iranian upheaval, particularly its overriding lesson of success against a mighty empire (of the Shah), percolated in the Soviet Asian seminaries and formed the core of debate over the ups and downs of Iran's conflict with Iraq.

Despite, or perhaps because of, that leftover sentiment the Muslims lost little time in boarding the Gorbachev bandwagon and received their first moral boost when Moscow announced plans for a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. In the more conservative quarters the Soviet move was seen as 'a victory for Islam.'

The Iranian initiative for peace is something else. Although it has been welcomed by the more conservative clerics, who condemned the war and the Iranian revolutionary radicals' outward reach in the first instance, it has also led to anxiety that anything short of an Iranian-imposed solution will lead to desecration in the Muslim 'Umma,' the clerics' favourite term which assumes that there is only one Muslim entity which transcends racial and geographical boundaries.

That view is not widespread, however, according to sources, but the courage of the war has impressed upon the Soviet Muslims what one source termed 'the undeniable importance of vigilance and that God does not help those who fail to help themselves.' In the view of independent analysts who monitor the Soviet development, the ideological debate in the Soviet Muslim republics has only just begun.



Lighting the torch of Seoul Olympic Games

American athletes safe in Seoul?

WASHINGTON (AP) — Publicly, the United States says it is certain South Korea will deliver on its promise of a safe summer Olympic games. Privately, it is scrambling against the specter of terrorism.

It is an effort that has involved private understandings between the superpowers, the quiet redeployment of US military might, unprecedented co-operation among intelligence agencies throughout the world and secret contingency planning for emergency transportation of athletes.

The memories of Munich, that Black Tuesday in 1972 when a Palestinian suicide squad murdered 11 Israeli athletes at the summer games in West Germany, still hang heavily over any international competition. But the choice of Seoul for the 1988 Olympics has elevated the threat, as Rand Corp. counterterrorism expert Brian Jenkins put it, from the theoretical to the palpable.

Among the concerns: North Korea: the communist nation is still technically at war with the south 35 years after the cease-fire and is boycotting the games after being denied full partnership as host. Last November, a self-avowed North Korean agent planted a bomb on a Korean Air Lines flight bound for Seoul from Burma, killing all 116 people aboard. The agent, Kim Hyon Hae, said she had been training for missions against the Seoul Olympics since 1984. South Korean officials also blamed the north for a bombing at Kimpo Airport, killing five people, less than a week before the Asian games began in 1986.

Moreover, US and South Korean officials have expressed alarm, far fetched as it may seem, at the north's redeployment of MIG-29S and SA-5 surface-to-air missiles closer to the 38th parallel. The 200-mile (320 kilometre)-range missiles are capable of hitting any aircraft over Seoul airspace, only 70 miles (112 kilometres) away. The United States, which plans to bolster its own military forces around Seoul in time for the Olympics, sought and received assurances from the Soviet Union in June that North Korea will behave. But just two weeks ago, the United Nations command accused the north of threatening war to undermine the games.

A resurgent Japanese Red Army, the leftist terrorist organization, is best known for the 1972 massacre at Israel's Lod Airport. The group had been mobilized since 1977, with a number of its leaders believed in hiding in North Korea. Since last year, however, Red Army members have sprung up around the

globe, claiming responsibility for attacks on American and Japanese embassies in Rome and Jakarta, Indonesia. Italian authorities have implicated the organization in an 15 April bombing that killed five people outside an American military club.

One member, Osamu Murakami, was arrested in Japan carrying a false passport and a ticket for Seoul. Another suspected member was arrested by Philippine authorities in June at a hospital where he was undergoing plastic surgery to disguise his identity, allegedly in preparation for disrupting the Olympics. According to Japanese authorities, the Red Army is operating on a 8 million dollar ransom the Japanese government paid to recover hostages in the 1977 hijacking of a Japan Air Lines plane in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

An array of other terrorist groups, including those from the Middle East who may eye the Olympics as an opportunity to strike back at the United States for its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the recent accidental downing of an Iranian airliner. Undersecretary of State Edward Derwinski, the chief US representative in international discussions over Olympic security, also noted that, 'You have this increase in Sikh terrorism, the fanning out at almost any Indian; the Armenian terrorists periodically try attacks on Turks; the Irish Republican Army and their activities. The PLO — going back to Munich — all of these are inherently out there, the Japanese Red Army, the Italian Red Brigades.' Because separatist constitute another group under close international scrutiny.

Domestic disorder within South Korea itself. Though American television viewers have been bombarded with seemingly daily scenes of violent demonstrations by students hurling rocks and Molotov cocktails, US experts are virtually agreed that this is the least serious threat to the games. For one thing, they point out that while the students have their isolated skirmishes with police, they have not singled out Americans or any other tourists as targets. For another, the universities are shut down for the summer, and the government may forbid them to re-open until after the games. And last, the government has flatly promised to smash any violent street demonstrations aimed at the Olympics, and nobody doubts it.

US authorities are hard pressed to find any obvious shortcomings in the security efforts by South Korea and have consistently affirmed their support for the Olympic host's effort.

Lesser tennis players earn precarious living

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — While the world's top tennis stars adopt the life-style of the rich and famous, hundreds of lesser players earn a precarious living from exhibition matches and their few grand prize tournaments.

They turn up in cities like Athens, a tennis outpost that stages just two pro tournaments annually, seeking to boost their computer rankings and pick up vital grand prize points.

More than 200 tennis hopefuls played in this summer's 123,400 dollar-Nabisco Grand Prix and 75,000-dollar Virginia Slims tournaments in Athens.

Off court many admit the rigours of the circuit — hanging around at airports, solitary evenings in hotel rooms, and the depression of losing — can prove more strenuous than they thought.

"Sometimes it does all get too much and you think: 'what are you doing here? You're so lonely,'" said Bruno Oresar of Yugoslavia, one of about 950 tennis pros battling for a place in the world's top 50.

"The tennis way of thinking can be very unusual, the think-through-don't give-up attitude of it all, and that's why so many players can't hack it," said the 21-year-old who is ranked No. 2 in Yugoslavia but only 11th in the world at the start of 1988.

Like many East European players Oresar is the family breadwinner. He earned 40,711 dollars from playing in 1987.

"My father's retired and my mother's a nurse and earns only 100 a month," he said. "So it's important for me financially to win."

Cathy Alex, 28, a Los Angeles-based tennis coach, in Athens for the Virginia Slims tournament, said that she had turned to coaching after she "burnt out as a player three years ago."

"Lots of girls find it lonely and difficult traveling by themselves," she said. "Players are often afraid to befriend other players because there's always the possibility that they might be playing each other the next day."

According to officials at the men's Tennis Council the majority of American minor players belong to private clubs and come from high-income families.

But Steven Charley, a British player, said that most of the circuit's low-ranked professionals from other countries scraped together a living from playing dozens of "money" or exhibition matches. Some get contracts with sports wear and racket companies, and a few find commercial sponsors, but most have financial problems, he said.

Both Charley, 23, and Oresar said that they could not afford a full-time coach.

"I play team tennis at two European clubs and have contracts with clothing and racket companies. But once I've accounted for my travel expenses I just about break even," said Charley, who was ranked 650th in the world at the start of the year.

But although veteran players, like Jimmy Connors say, that in a top-class tennis match "it's war out there," lowly ranked players remain determinedly eager.

"I want to be a superstar and just love the fact that tennis is my work," said Francisco Yunis of Argentina, who started 1988 with a world ranking of 127.

Yunis said that his tennis career was inspired by Guillermo Vilas, who at 36 is one of the older players on the Nabisco Grand Prix circuit.

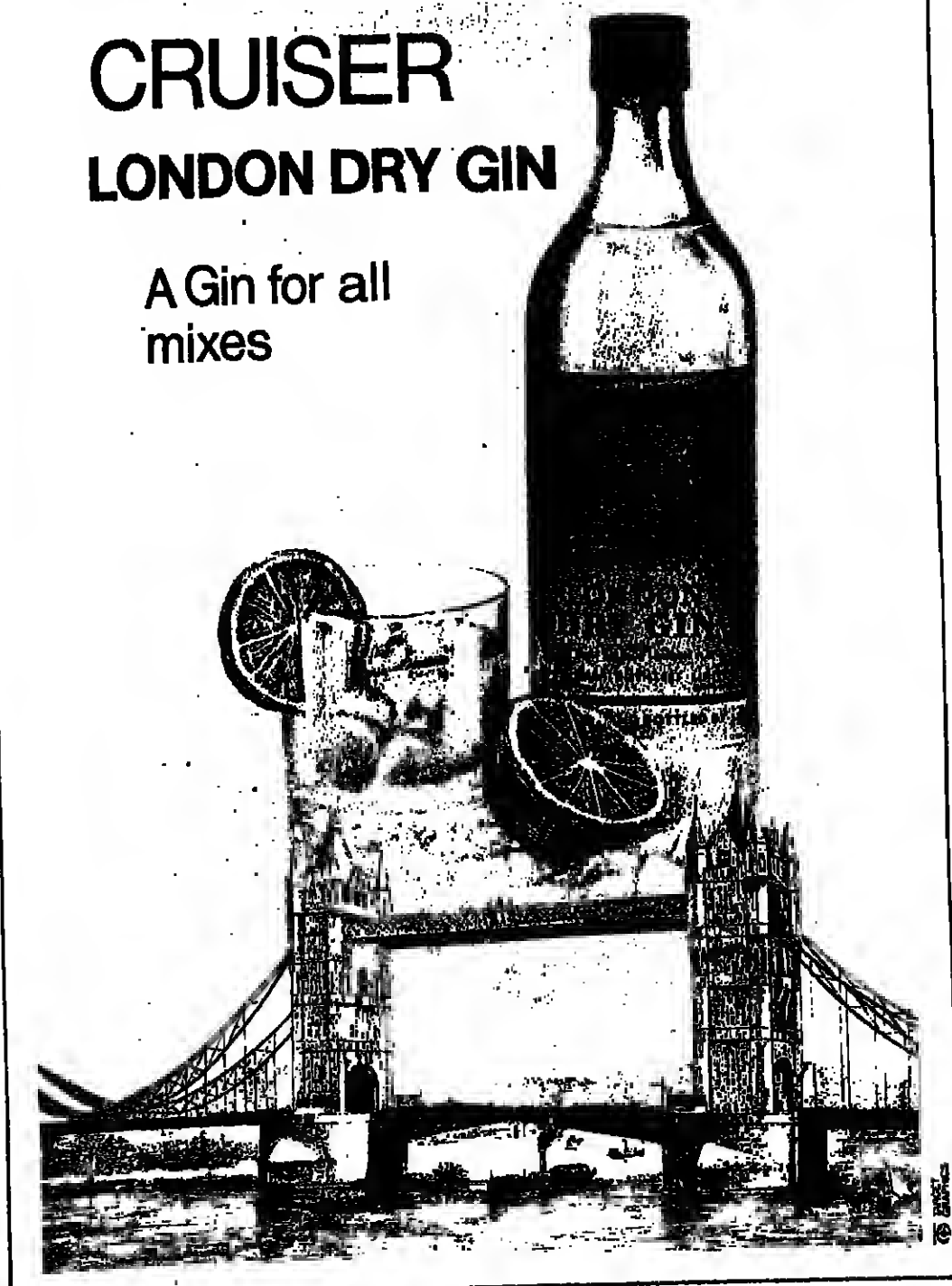
Once ranked as high as No. 2 in the world and winner of the US French and Australian opens Vilas entered this summer's Athens tournament as a wild card.

"I can see myself making albums when I'm 46, but I can't see myself playing the Greek open at that age," said the Argentine, who is a published poet and is about to release his first album of pop songs.

"High-tech composite rackets have drastically quickened the pace of the game, tennis has got much tougher, and it's not so easy to become a star," Vilas said.

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Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. year-round. Tel. 5617600.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabot Al-Jol'a (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics. And sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabot Luwaidah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 830128.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabot Amman, Tel. 824580.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabot Luwaidah, Tel. 837440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabot Hussein, Tel. 881787.

Terrasanto Church (Roman Catholic): Jabot Luwaidah, mass in Italian language, most every Saturday at 8:30 p.m. Tel. 822386.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Jabot, Tel. 823641.

Church of the Redeemer (Jabal Amman): Tel. 828383.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah: Tel. 778261.

St. Ephrem Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafiah, Tel. 771781.

Armenian International Church Interdenominational: meets at Southern Baptist School in Ghemisan, Tel. 877834.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the good shepherd): Umm Al-Summaq (Rev. N. Bml) Tel. 811286. (Ecumenical Rainbow congregation meets there. Tel. 822888).

CALENDAR

Films

A doctor shoots his wife and her lover. He is cleared of the crime but there is a growing suspicion that he is The Murderer — at the Goethe Institut at 8:30, 16 August.

Vivement Dimanche pairs Fanny Ardant and Jean Louis Trintignant in an off-beat mystery romance, at the French Cultural Centre at 8 pm, 17 August.

The Dance America series continues at the American Centre with a video featuring the Merce Cunningham Dance Company at 7 pm, 16 August.

Films at the Soviet Cultural Centre this week are: the second part of Sports, You are Peace at 5:30, 11 August, and at the same time on 15 August a programme on films and documentaries.

Happy Holidays

The American Centre will be closed 11 August and 14 August, for the public holidays.

Exhibitions

At the Soviet Cultural Centre this week, an exhibit of photographs entitled "Sports in the Ukraine," until 16 August.

The permanent exhibition of Contemporary Arab Artists continues at the Al-Wasiti Art Gallery on the ground floor of the Plaza Hotel.

The Akhenaton Studio and Gallery of Fine Arts is presenting a group exhibit by Jordanian artists under the direction of Ayyad Al-Nimar.

Radio

The BBC's "Sports International" is back from its summer break bringing the stories behind the headlines in the sporting world. Mondays at 23:30, end Tuesdays at 13:30.

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Belgium	32	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Brazil	55	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Canada	1	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Chile	56	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Colombia	57	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Costa Rica	506	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Cuba	53	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Czechoslovakia	42	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
France	33	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Germany	49	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Greece	30	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Hungary	36	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
India	91	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Indonesia	62	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Italy	39	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Japan	81	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Korea	82	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Malaysia	60	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Mexico	52	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Morocco	212	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Netherlands	31	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Norway	47	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Poland	48	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Portugal	351	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Romania	40	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Saudi Arabia	966	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Spain	34	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Soviet Union	7	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Sweden	46	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Switzerland	41	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
Taiwan	886	El Salvador	503	Uzbekistan	7
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Amis 810711
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Holiday Inn 2420
Al-Mina 4341
Al-Casir 4181
Coral Beach 8881
Aquamarine 2086

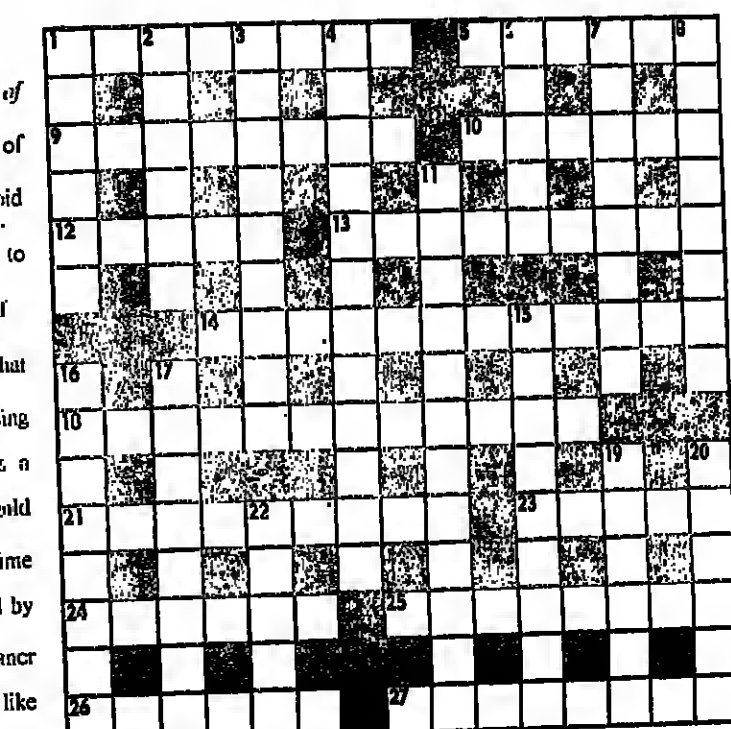
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Cross words



ACROSS
1 A chapter of *The Prisoner of Zenda* Not likely! (4,4).
5 Profession has run rapidly out of control (6).
9 Separate here, careful to avoid embarrassment by hearsay (8).
10 A sacred word in entrance to Marabar Caves (6).
12 "And always keep a hold of" (Belloc) (13).
13 I am bewick two copies - what excitement (9).
14 Swagging characters ransing Viola (12).
18 Helping those in despair is a Martinmas resolution (12).
21 Dubious gains invested in gold sovereign by fixer (9).
23 County participating in big time athletics (5).
24 The sort of relations created by unions (2-4).
25 Wild flower, good for cleaner hair (8).
26 Mother's lad maybe sings like such an angel (6).
27 A climber beginning to belay, for example (8).

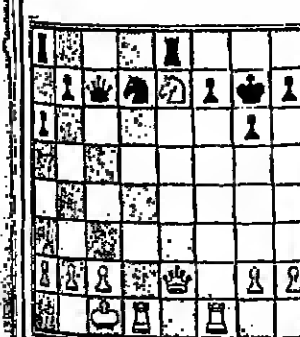
DOWN
1 Taking part of a short track (6).
2 A total failure, this bid (6).
3 Fabric that is harsh or rough (9).
4 Bowl with spin in this game (5-3-4).
6 Where adders slide to and fro? (5).
7 Support offering limited right of admittance to vessel (8).
8 Have another think about seas breaking over the ship (8).
11 Foot trouble makes defeated bowmen run away near the end (6,6).

solution

ACROSS
1 Zenda
5 Madness
9 Separate
10 Marabar
12 And
13 Bewick
14 Swagging
18 Helping
21 Dubious
23 County
24 Unions
25 Wild
26 Mother
27 A climber

DOWN
1 Track
2 Failure
3 Harsh
4 Bowl
6 Adders
7 Support
8 Vessel
11 Feet
12 Bowmen

CHESS



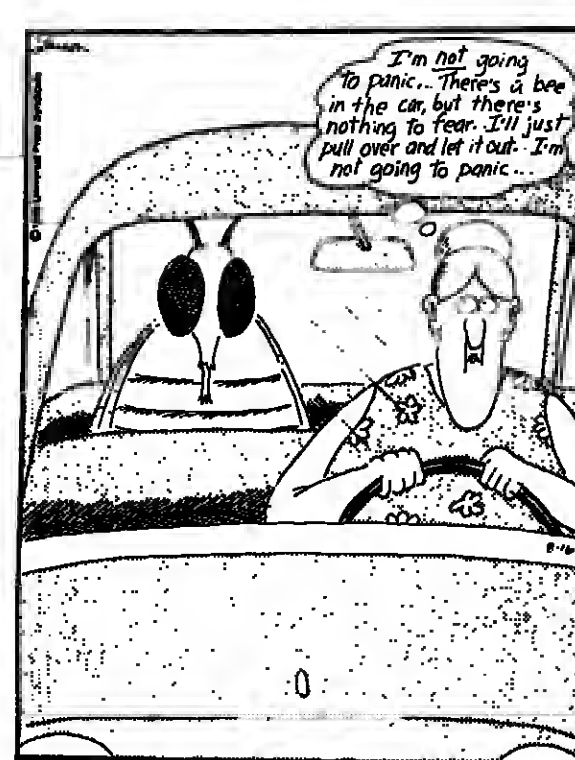
eye for a tactical coup. Here as White (to move) has had level material but Black's king was unprotected. How did he force a quick win?

Chess solution

Tal won by 1. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 2. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 3. Q-Kt8; 4. Q-K3 mate. Resigns because if 1. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 2. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 3. Q-Kt8; 4. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 5. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 6. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 7. Q-Kt8; 8. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 9. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 10. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 11. Q-Kt8; 12. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 13. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 14. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 15. Q-Kt8; 16. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 17. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 18. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 19. Q-Kt8; 20. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 21. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 22. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 23. Q-Kt8; 24. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 25. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 26. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 27. Q-Kt8; 28. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 29. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 30. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 31. Q-Kt8; 32. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 33. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 34. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 35. Q-Kt8; 36. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 37. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 38. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 39. Q-Kt8; 40. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 41. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 42. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 43. Q-Kt8; 44. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 45. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 46. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 47. Q-Kt8; 48. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 49. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 50. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 51. Q-Kt8; 52. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 53. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 54. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 55. Q-Kt8; 56. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 57. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 58. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 59. Q-Kt8; 60. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 61. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 62. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 63. Q-Kt8; 64. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 65. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 66. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 67. Q-Kt8; 68. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 69. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 70. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 71. Q-Kt8; 72. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 73. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 74. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 75. Q-Kt8; 76. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 77. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 78. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 79. Q-Kt8; 80. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 81. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 82. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 83. Q-Kt8; 84. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 85. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 86. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 87. Q-Kt8; 88. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 89. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 90. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 91. Q-Kt8; 92. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 93. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 94. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 95. Q-Kt8; 96. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 97. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 98. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 99. Q-Kt8; 100. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 101. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 102. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 103. Q-Kt8; 104. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 105. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 106. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 107. Q-Kt8; 108. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 109. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 110. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 111. Q-Kt8; 112. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 113. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 114. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 115. Q-Kt8; 116. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 117. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 118. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 119. Q-Kt8; 120. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 121. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 122. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 123. Q-Kt8; 124. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 125. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 126. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 127. Q-Kt8; 128. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 129. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 130. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 131. Q-Kt8; 132. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 133. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 134. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 135. Q-Kt8; 136. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 137. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 138. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 139. Q-Kt8; 140. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 141. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 142. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 143. Q-Kt8; 144. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 145. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 146. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 147. Q-Kt8; 148. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 149. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 150. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 151. Q-Kt8; 152. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 153. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 154. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 155. Q-Kt8; 156. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 157. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 158. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 159. Q-Kt8; 160. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 161. R-Kt1, Q-Kt8; 162. Q-K5 ch, K-B1; 163. Q-Kt8; 164. Q-K3 mate, K-B1; 165. 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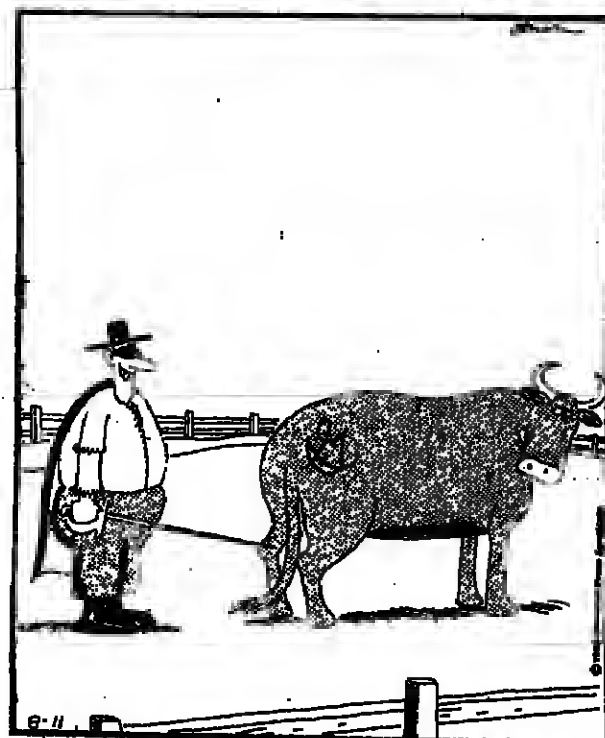


Why people named Buddy hate to drive



Hell's Cafeteria

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



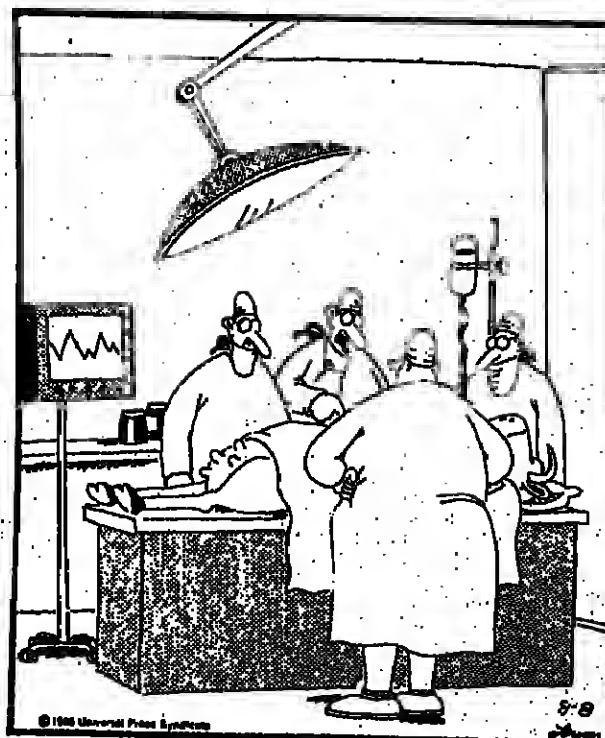
Practicing his skills wherever possible, Zorro's younger and less astute brother, Gomez, had a similar career cut short.



The 25th annual "Part of the Problem" convention



"What? You're just going to throw the tail away? ... Why, in my day, we used every god dang part of a mammoth!"



"Well, we've done everything we can; now we can only wait and see if she pulls through... If she doesn't, however, I got dibs on these ribs right here."



"So! Mr. Carlisle was right! ... I put you on a short leash so you can't harass him anymore, and look what you resort to!"



"Yo! Everyone down there! This is the jackal! I'm tired of slinking around in the shadows! ... I'm coming down to the kill! ... Is that gonna be cool with everyone? ... I don't want trouble!"

Children's contributions



Still life

Amr Omar Al-Besumi
Age: 15 years

Friends of The Star



Meher Feylz Shetet
Age: 19

Satish
The candle will burn until 10 o'clock.



This candle takes 80 minutes to melt. When will three quarters of it melt if we light it at 9:30?

Strange

but true

What an ear!



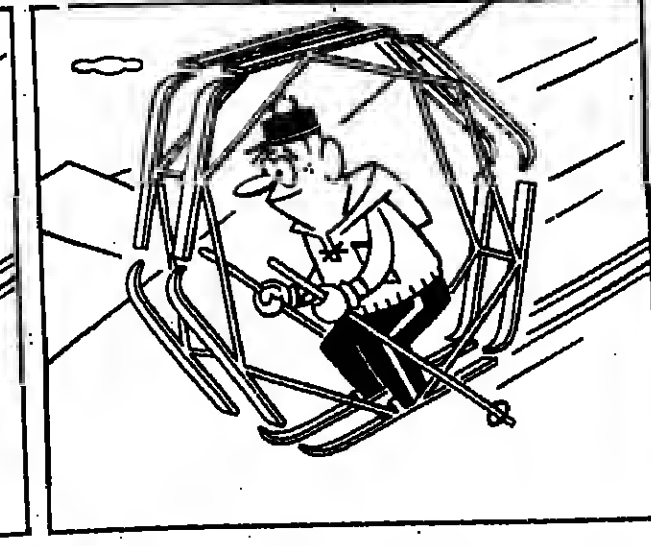
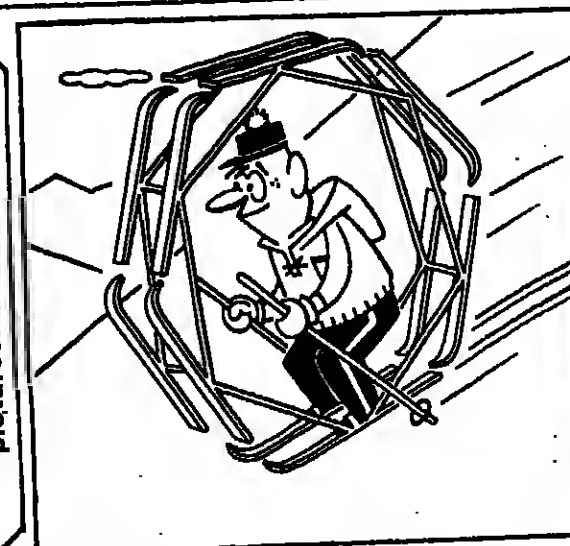
Fritter Chrysler (1875-1982), the celebrated violinist, had such acute hearing that he could estimate a car's speed by listening to the sound of its wheels.

The coconut crab



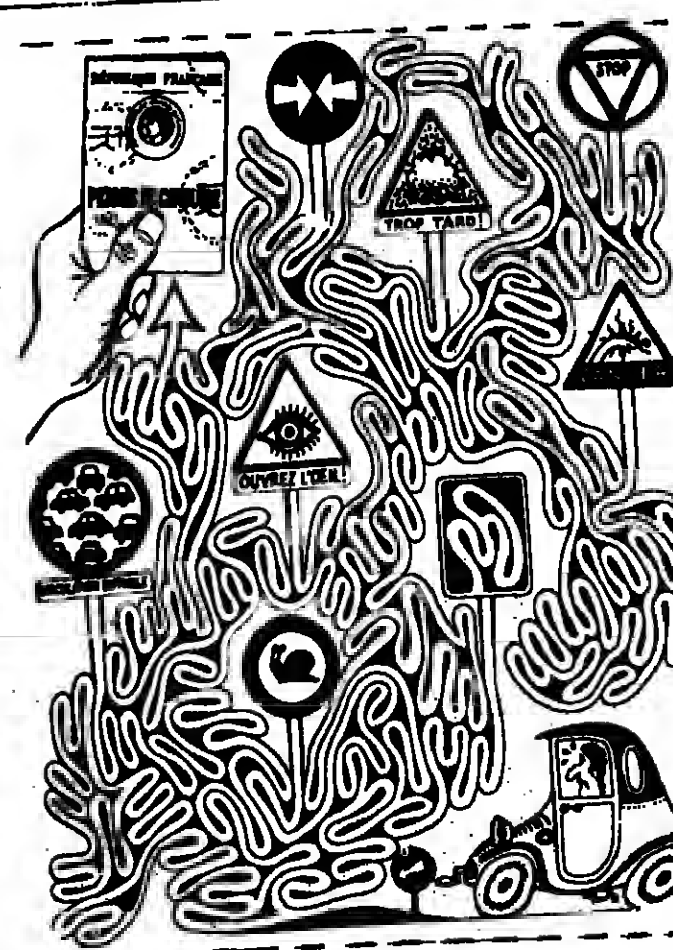
This animal, which weighs six kilograms and is blue in colour, prefers the land to the sea. It is fond of coconuts and if it can find a tiny hole in one, will eat the tender flesh bit by bit.

Spot the differences
There are 10 differences between these two pictures. Find them?



The road

The driving license at the top of the drawing is yours if you get to it without committing any mistakes.



Red light - green light



Don't play in the street